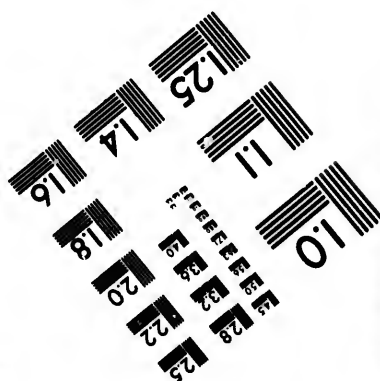
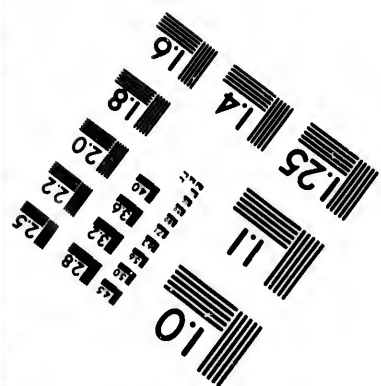
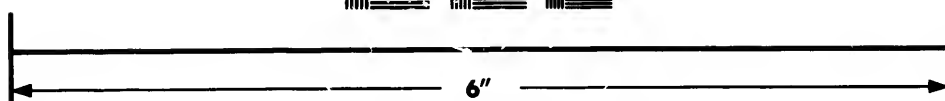
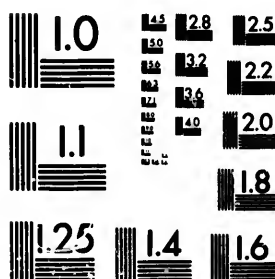


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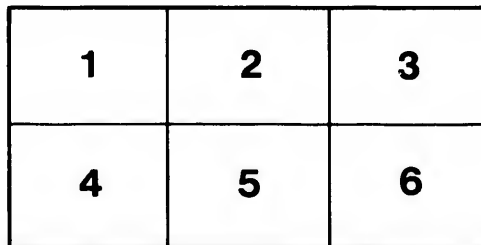
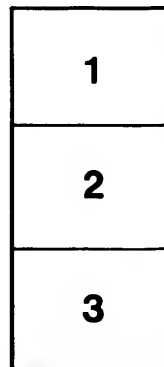
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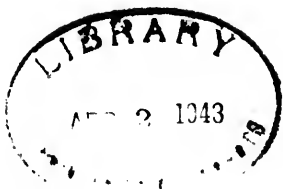
To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 24th day of April, 1893, for a Return giving the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto appointed to inquire into the erection of the Biological Buildings, with the evidence upon which the said report is based ; also, copies of all correspondence with the Government regarding the proposed Park Hospital, and all papers relating to the said Park Hospital, and all reports of any action which may have been or may be in contemplation by the Senate of the University of Toronto, the University Trustees or the Park Hospital Trustees, in connection with the lots leased to the Park Hospital Trustees ; also, copies of any correspondence with the Government having reference to matters bearing upon Medical Education in Ontario and the relation of the University of Toronto thereto.

J. M. GIBSON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, February 19th, 1894.

Mr. Preston.

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Giving report of the Senate of the University of Toronto, respecting the Biological Buildings and the evidence on which it is based ; also, correspondence regarding the proposed Park Hospital Scheme, and correspondence with reference to Medical Education in Ontario and the relation of the University thereto.

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60 MAITLAND ST., April 13th, 1887.

To the Hon. Mr. Ross,
Minister of Education.

DEAR SIR,—I herewith enclose a paper to which I respectfully ask your *earnest* attention, as from an experience as a Medical teacher of thirty-one years, I regard as very important. We went over all the ground in our conversation the other day, but the points are put together and appear to me to be very strong. We, as a body (Trinity Medical School), will feel much aggrieved if the power to create new teaching Medical power be given in the Act—for even if not carried out in the meantime it will lead to constant intriguing and planning and everlasting hot water—besides destroying our affiliation.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) W. B. GEIKIE.

To the Vice-Chancellor and members of the Senate of the University of Toronto :

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of the corporation of Trinity Medical School held a few days since, the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto, was, in accordance with the letter of the Registrar, (Mr. Baker) accompanying it, laid before the corporation for consideration.

The report was very carefully gone over, section by section, and after mature deliberation regarding the scheme proposed in it the following conclusions were reached :

I. The proposal to form a new medical college to be called the University of Toronto Medical College, which shall be the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, is contrary to the policy of the Provincial University as established in 1853, and would practically destroy its character as a *Provincial University* so far as regards medical education, and would reduce it to the rank of *one*, amongst several, *competing Universities*.

II. The scheme submitted is also in the opinion of the corporation directly opposed to the Government scheme of college federation, which does not contemplate the amalgamation of the several federating colleges, but carefully preserves their identity, and secures self government to each—whereas the affiliation of several medical colleges with the University as at present, and for many years past, is in harmony with the college federation scheme, and this corporation cannot understand why there should now, in the department of medicine, be any departure from that policy.

III. That even if, as is not the case, the proposed scheme were practicable in all other respects, it has no satisfactory financial basis to rest upon—medical professors require to be adequately remunerated if they are to be expected to devote their chief energies to the duties of their respective chairs, and this would not be the case under the proposed plan, since it does not contemplate any provision for professors' salaries beyond the fees obtained from students. In the opinion of the corporation, so long as medical education is dependent for its support upon these fees alone, the present system is the best which can be devised, as it is eminently successful, does the country credit at home and abroad, and costs it nothing.

IV. The scheme as set forth in the report would not promote the interests of medical education in this Province—it would not tend to *decrease*, and would to a certainty *increase* the number of medical schools, while on the other hand the present system gives a healthy stimulus to exertion—encourages competition amongst the medical schools—begs an earnest desire on the part of the respective governing bodies of these, to be first

in efficiency and equipment—and a praiseworthy effort to educate men well, and thus fit them for success in their profession. This healthy rivalry between schools cannot injure the profession or the public, and benefits both, where, as in Ontario, all students wherever educated have to be examined by the Medical Councils' Examiners before being licensed to practise.

Experience has clearly shown that the institutions removed from competition, the teaching is not as a general rule progressive, nor is the management always characterized by energy and efficiency.

For the reasons above given, the corporation of Trinity Medical School is not willing to suspend its charter and enter into the scheme proposed in the Report.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the corporation of Trinity Medical School.

(Sgd.) WALTER B. GEIKIE,

Dean.

TORONTO, April 6th, 1887.

No teacher, etc., in college to be a member except as a representative of his college. No teacher, professor, or lecturer of any of the affiliated medical colleges or bodies shall hold a seat in the Senate of the University, except as a representative of the college or body to which he belongs;

The above is cut from the Ontario Medical Act, into which it was introduced for the express purpose, which it has served admirably of preventing the possibility of any one body or school acquiring by the election of a number of its acting staff to the Medical Council an undue influence on that body. But for this clause some bodies would have had several such members, and suspicion and heartburning and wrangling would have prevailed. Such has not been the case.

A similar danger will exist in the Senate unless a similar clause is added to guard against its occurrence. As a matter of fact for years past on the Senate this very state of things has existed—as many as four or five of one staff being members, and one only (the representative) representing his own school. This has acted powerfully in keeping students from going up for their degrees to Toronto University—for it has long been feared by candidates (without foundation as I believe), that all might not have equal justice done them.

The above clause would completely meet this danger.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 26th April, 1887.

Private.

MY DEAR DR. GEIKIE,—Your note and enclosure reached me when I was too busy to reply. The session is now over and our decisions have become law. I hope nothing has passed that will prejudice any of the Medical Schools situated in Toronto.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Dr. GEIKIE,

60 Maitland St., Toronto.

[Copy.]

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, April 28th., 1887.

The Hon. The Minister of Education:

DEAR SIR,—I got your note marked "private" to-day. Our reasons for opposing the idea of a Toronto University teaching Medical Faculty were pretty fully given in the printed circular sent you. Another might have been added, that such a Faculty would not do anything to raise the standard of medical education which very properly is the work of the Medical Council—a body composed of medical men exclusively, and very anxious to do its full duty in this and every other respect.

Even a permissive clause in the Act we did not like—for it seemed likely to lead to continual efforts to obtain the required permission on the part of persons desirous of making places for themselves—and when our schools are as now, both satisfactory and successful it seems a pity to have them exposed to being kept in hot water needlessly. It might further have been added to the circular—that when a medical faculty existed in Toronto University as it did before 1853, and largely endowed too out of the University funds, it was the very reverse of successful, a little school held by Dr. Rolph in a stable, having given it opposition which led to its extinction—and with this warning before those of us old enough to remember these things, it seemed a pity to do anything likely to lead history in this particular to repeat itself, as it would most assuredly do—for our present schools, both of which by the bye are the offspring of that in the Queen street stable, are strong and vigorous, and we have had many years of hard work to give us a good, and a well deserved hold on the public.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) W. B. GEIKIE.

Holyrood Villa, 60 Maitland Street.

P. S. I may further say that the weakened state of the University of Toronto income at present is in part, and some say in large part, due to the extravagance and gross mismanagement of the endowment at the time when the medical faculty existed, each member, and there were many chairs, being a member of the Senate. The report presented to Parliament about 1854 shews the mismanagement.

(Sgd.) W. B. G.

[Copy.]

60 MAITLAND ST., April 13, 1887.

Hon. O. MOWAT, M.P.P.,
Attorney-General, etc.

DEAR SIR,—I know you are more than busy, but the circular I enclose, is on a very important feature of the New University Bill affecting our medical schools, and as a medical teacher of 31 years' standing, I crave your earnest attention to its subject matter. We once in Toronto had a university medical faculty, which did much in the way of squandering the University Endowment and very little in the way of benefiting medical education. Ontario has now an abundance of good medical schools, and why add more? The present ones cost us nothing. A new one cannot be had so cheaply.

We do not want to be weakened after working for so many years. Although if needful we can, with an attendance of 300, stand our ground very fairly.

Faithfully yours,

(Sgd.) W. B. GEIKIE.

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THE PROPOSED NEW UNIVERSITY TEACHING MEDICAL FACULTY

With reference to the proposed establishment of a new medical teaching faculty in Toronto University, as provided for in the "University Bill," at present before the House, the undersigned begs to submit the following remarks:—

1. Are the ranks of the medical profession so greatly in need of recruits? Is the supply of medical men at present so inadequate as to call for, or justify, the establishment by Government of another new medical school? I think the response of ninety-nine out of every hundred of our people in Ontario would be a most emphatic "no," were this question put to them.

2. Affiliation with the Provincial University has been for more than thirty years, and is now, as much as ever, esteemed a privilege by every medical school which has applied for, and obtained it. The present charters of some of them were framed for the very purpose of securing this privilege in perpetuity, so that they have come to regard it in the light of a vested right. Under the existing University law, affiliations admit of being indefinitely extended, and the influence of the Provincial University is thereby largely increased; but, let a teaching faculty be established as the "Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto," and at once the affiliation of all medical schools is virtually at an end. The new teaching Faculty would, as a matter of course, do its best to attract as many students as possible—in other words, it would exert every influence in its power to belittle, to deplete, and if possible cripple other medical schools, which, however ably conducted, however widespread their name and fame, could not boast of being conducted under Government auspices. Is it desirable to bring such a state of things about?

3. It may be asked whether, even with such a new teaching body established, other schools less highly favored might not continue their respective affiliations with the University? The answer is "no," for as the proposed new Faculty would also be the University Medical Examiners, what students from other schools could be induced to present themselves for examination before a Faculty bitterly hostile to every school other than their own? With affiliation destroyed the University of Toronto, so far as medical education goes, would at once cease to be Provincial.

4. Would it be seemly or just in our Legislature to destroy at a blow—by retaining a few words in an Act—this vested right of affiliation, so long and so highly appreciated? I greatly mistake if any Ontario Legislature would consent to such a thing being done.

5. The existing Medical Schools, after many years of ill-remunerative toil, have been steadily improving year by year in attendance and equipment. The members of the Faculty of Trinity Medical School alone have spent, out of their own pockets, ten thousand dollars within a short time, in increasing the efficiency of their School. And other schools have been working in the same spirit, so that to-day, medical education in Ontario is second to none in the world, as is proved by our students holding their own in Great Britain or wherever else they go. And the schools themselves are stronger and better to day, than they ever have been before.

With such a record of successful work, universally admitted, and just at present, when a fuller appreciation of their great efforts is giving rise to redoubled energy towards improvement from year to year, regardless of expense, and all this without a farthing's cost to the country, would it, I ask, be either wise or fair, or would it not be rather the very reverse of wisdom or fairness to have set up in our midst a Government teaching Institution, which could only live at all, by doing injury to schools which have worked nobly and so well during many a long year? I believe our Provincial Government is quite incapable of knowingly inflicting serious injury upon our Incorporated Schools of Medicine, when hearty acknowledgment of great services rendered by these, would appear rather to be called for.

I am very sanguine that the injurious tendency of setting up Government competition with our present successful system of medical education, only requires to be pointed out, in order to have it promptly set aside.

If it be thought wise and desirable to establish a teaching Law Faculty in the University, by all means let it be done, but I think I have shown that it would be neither the one nor the other to set a new medical school agoing.

Let the Senate assimilate the Medical Curriculum of the University to that of the Medical Council, and continue as heretofore to examine in medicine, and crowds of the students from every affiliated school will be only too happy to present themselves as candidates for graduation.

WALTER B. GEIKIE.

TORONTO, April 14th, 1887.

REPLY OF THE CORPORATION OF TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL TO A REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, PROPOSING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

To the Vice-Chancellor and Members of the Senate of the University of Toronto :—

GENTLEMEN,—At a meeting of the corporation of Trinity Medical School, held a few days since, this report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto was, in accordance with the letter of the registrar (Mr. Baker) accompanying it, laid before the corporation for consideration.

The report was very carefully gone over, section by section, and after mature deliberation regarding the scheme proposed in it the following conclusions were reached :—

1. The proposal to form a new medical college to be called the "University of Toronto Medical College," which shall be the "Medical Faculty" of the "University of Toronto," is contrary to the policy of the Provincial University, as established in 1853, and would practically destroy its character as a Provincial University, so far as regards medical education, and would reduce it to the rank of one amongst several competing universities.

2. The scheme submitted, is also, in the opinion of the corporation, directly opposed to the Government scheme of "college federation," which does not contemplate the amalgamation of the several federating colleges, but carefully preserves their identity, and secures self-government to each. Whereas, the affiliation of several medical colleges with the University, as at present and for many years past, is in harmony with the "college federation" scheme, and this corporation cannot understand why there should now, in the department of medicine, be any departure from that policy.

3. That even if, as is not the case, the proposed scheme were practicable in all other respects, it has no satisfactory financial basis to rest upon. Medical professors require to be adequately remunerated if they are to be expected to devote their chief energies to the duties of their respective chairs, and this would not be the case under the proposed plan, since it does not contemplate any provision for professors' salaries beyond fees obtained from students. And in the opinion of the corporation, so long as medical education is dependent for its support on these fees alone, the present is the best system which can be devised, as it is eminently successful—does the country credit at home and abroad and—costs it nothing.

4. The scheme as set forth in the report, would not promote the interests of medical education in this Province. It would not tend to decrease, and would to a certainty increase the number of medical schools, while on the other hand the present system gives a healthy stimulus to exertion, encourages competition amongst the medical schools—

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begets an earnest desire on the part of the respective governing bodies of these, to be first, in efficiency and equipment, and a praiseworthy effort to educate men well, and thus fit them for success in their profession. This healthy rivalry between schools cannot injure the profession or the public, and benefits both, where, as in Ontario all students, wherever educated, have to be examined by the Medical Council's Examiners before being admitted to practice. Experience has clearly shown that in institutions removed from competition, the teaching is not, as a general rule progressive, nor is the management always characterized by energy and efficiency.

For the reasons above given, the corporation of Trinity Medical School is not willing to suspend its charter, and enter into the scheme proposed in the report.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the corporation.

WALTER B. GEIKIE,
Dean.

TRINITY MEDICAL SCHOOL,
TORONTO, April 6, 1887.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 4th July 24th, 1887.

MY DEAR MOWAT,—I have carefully perused the memorandum of the Trinity School of Medicine, and cannot see anything in it which would justify us in interfering with the action of the Senate of the University in the establishment of a teaching faculty, as provided by the Act of last Session. You will remember, when the matter was before the House, that this particular phase of the Bill was approved of unanimously by all the medical members of the House. After forty years—as Dr. Geikie says—of competition, and with the prestige which such a long record should give it, what has Trinity to fear from the establishment of another School of Medicine? The new School would be as much under the control of the Medical Council as any other. Its course would need to harmonize with the requirements of the Council, and its success would entirely depend upon the standing of its professors and its efficiency generally. The only statement in the memorandum to which we ought, I think, to attach importance is that on page 4, par. 5. I think we must take special care to prevent the new Medical Faculty being a charge upon University funds. Neither directly nor indirectly should we be responsible for the salary of a single professor, or contingencies of any sort. With this reservation, if another Medical School is wanted or if it is proposed to absorb one of the existing schools, I think we should not interfere. I return memorandum.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

The Honorable O. Mowat,
Etc., etc., etc., Toronto.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 27th July, 1887.

MY DEAR PROF. WRIGHT,—I send you herewith a draft of the Order which I propose submitting respecting the new Medical Faculty. You will notice as one of the most conspicuous changes the omission of Mr. McMurrich's name. It will be impossible for me to place him on the University staff proper; and to make his salary a charge upon the 40 per cent. reserve for the running expenses of the Medical Faculty would

embarrass the Board of Management. The Department of which you are the head, and in connection with which his duties were mainly to be discharged, can be re-arranged, I hope, in such a way as at least to partially cover the ground which he would have taken. I have made no other change of any importance except to make it clear that the maintenance of the Medical Faculty shall in no case be a charge upon the University fund. I will be glad to consider with you any suggestions you may have to make up to Saturday noon.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Professor R. Ramsey Wright, M.A.,
University College, Toronto.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 17th August, 1887

(Personal.)

MY DEAR DR. WRIGHT,—An Order in Council was made yesterday approving of the Statute for the establishment of a Medical Faculty, and also of the appointments recommended by the Senate, a copy of which you will receive from the Provincial Secretary's office.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Adam Wright, Esq., M.D.,
Sec'y Toronto Sch. of Med., City.

[Copy.]

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE 22ND DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1887.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed on the 24th day of June last, be approved of by Your Honor: Statute OLXXIII ---Respecting a Teaching Faculty in Medicine.

[Certified.]

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE OAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable the Minister of Education ¹

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE OLXXXIII.

RESPECTING A TEACHING FACULTY IN MEDICINE.

Passed June 24th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That there is hereby established in the University of Toronto a Teaching Faculty in Medicine, which shall be known as the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto.

2. The teaching staff shall consist of such Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and other instructors as along with the teaching staff of the Faculty of Arts shall be necessary in order to give full instruction in the various subjects that may from time to time be prescribed by the Curriculum in Medicine of the University of Toronto.

3. All Professors in the Medical Faculty shall be members of the University Council when established.

4. Such members of the University Council as are engaged in giving instruction in subjects embraced in the Curriculum in Medicine, together with such other persons engaged in said Faculty as the Senate may from time to time determine, shall constitute a Board of Management to deal with matters pertaining exclusively to the Medical Faculty.

5. Such Board of Management shall, as soon as possible, elect from their number a Dean and Secretary, to be known as the Dean and Secretary of the Medical Faculty, and shall thereafter annually at a meeting held on the second Monday in April of each year, which shall be called the Annual Meeting of the Medical Faculty, elect such officers who shall hold office till the election of their successors.

6. To meet the requirements of the Curriculum in medicine of the University of Toronto, and that of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, instruction shall be given in each of the following subjects, viz.: Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Anatomy (Human and Comparative), Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Pathology, Surgery, Medicine, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, and such other subjects as the Senate may from time to time determine.

7. The teaching staff shall consist of the following :—

- [1]. Professor of General Biology and Physiology.
- [2]. Lecturer on Physiology, and Demonstrator of Histology.
- [3]. Lecturer in Comparative Anatomy.
- [4]. Demonstrator of Practical Biology.
- [5]. Professor of Chemistry.
- [6]. Professor of Applied Chemistry.
- [7]. Demonstrator of Practical Chemistry.
- [8]. Professor of Physics.
- [9]. Demonstrator of Practical Physics.
- [10]. Professor of Anatomy (General and Surgical).
- [11]. Lecturer on Topographical Anatomy.
- [12]. Lecturer on Elementary Anatomy (Human and Comparative and Senior Demonstrator).
- [13]. Assistant Demonstrator, under assistants and prosecutors.
- [14]. Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
- [15]. Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
- [16]. Demonstrators of Pathological Anatomy.
- [17]. Histology and Bacteriology.

- [18]. Professor of Practice of Surgery.
- [19]. Professor of Clinical Surgery.
- [20]. Professor of Principles of Surgery, and Surgical Pathology.
- [21]. Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
- [22]. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology ; Lecturer on Dermatology.
- [23]. Professor of Obstetrics.
- [24]. Professor of Gynecology.
- [25]. Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
- [26]. Professor of Hygiene.
- [27]. Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
- [28]. Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology.
- [29]. Instructor in Laryngology and Rhinology,

and such other professors, lecturers, demonstrators and instructors as may from time to time be appointed.

8. No member of the teaching staff (other than professors and lecturers devoting their whole time to the work of the University or School of Practical Science) shall be appointed for a longer period than five years, but such members shall be eligible for re-appointment from term to term thereafter.

9. Any member of the staff may be removed at any time on the recommendation of the Senate.

10. Each member of the staff shall discharge such duties as are prescribed, and shall be paid according to the terms mentioned in his appointment.

11. It shall be lawful for the University Senate to recommend persons to fill vacancies in the teaching staff.

12. Until otherwise determined by the Senate by resolution in that behalf, each student shall pay to the Registrar of the University the following fees :

Before commencing his medical studies a registration fee of five dollars.

For a course on : 1. Demonstrations of Anatomy, including material for dissection ; 2. Physiology ; 3. Chemistry ; 4. Materia Medica and Therapeutics ; 5. Medicine ; 6. Clinical Medicine ; 7. Surgery ; 8. Clinical Surgery ; 9. Midwifery and diseases of women and children, twelve dollars each.

Anatomy, descriptive and surgical, fifteen dollars.

1. Normal Histology ; 2. Pathological Histology ; eight dollars each.

1. Medical Jurisprudence, three months' course ; 2. Practical Chemistry ; six dollars each.

1. Sanitary Science ; 2. Biology (including Botany and Zoology, five dollars each.

Psychology, five dollars each.

The third course on any branch free.

13. Such laboratory fees shall be paid to the University as may be determined by the council.

14. All fees shall form part of the income of the University.

15. Tickets of admission to any of the courses of lectures or of practical instruction shall be issued by the Registrar of the University on payment of the fees for such courses, and the attendance of the students at such courses must be certified on the backs of such tickets by the professors, lecturers, demonstrators or instructors before such tickets shall be received by the registrar as entitling the possessors to proceed to examination.

16. All fees shall be payable on or before the first of November of each year, and thereupon the secretary shall enroll as students of the Faculty all who have paid the prescribed fees.

17. Matriculated students or graduates in the Faculty of Arts who have attended during the Art's course any course of lectures or of practical instruction of the character and duration required by the Curriculum in Medicine, may obtain tickets for the same from the Registrar of the University on payment of the ordinary fees demanded from students in medicine.

18. Matriculated students or graduates in arts in the Department of Natural Science who have taken honors in any examination in the Faculty of Arts which is

or shall be held equivalent by the Senate to any of the examinations prescribed in the Medical Curriculum, may obtain tickets for the qualifying classes attended by them without the payment of the corresponding fees.

19. Certificates of attendance on such lectures or demonstrations shall only be given on the presentation of such tickets.

20. The regular session shall commence on the 1st October in each year, and continue until the first of April following.

21. The Board of Management may establish a summer session, commencing in April, or early in May.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK, [L.S]
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy.
(Sgd.) J. EDMUND JONES,
Assist. Reg'r.

Approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council 22nd day of August A.D. 1887.

(Sgd.) E. F. B. JOHNSTON,
C. E. Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 22ND DAY OF AUGUST, A.D., 1887.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed report of the Honorable the Minister of Education with reference to the teaching staff of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, and advise that the same be acted upon.

Certified,
(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The undersigned has the honor to recommend for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

I. That the following persons be appointed to the teaching staff of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto as per report made by the Senate thereof, viz:—

W. T. Aikins, LL.D., M.D., Professor of Practice of Surgery.

L. McFarlane, M.B., Professor Clinical Surgery.

J. H. Cameron, M.B., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.

H. H. Wright, M.D., L.C.P.S., C.A., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.

J. E. Graham, M.D., L.R.C.P., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology and Lecturer on Dermatology.

Geo. Wright, M.A., M.B., Assistant Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.

J. H. Richardson, M.D., M.R.C.S., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

M. H. Aikens, B.A.M.B., M.R.C.S., Professor of Topographical Anatomy.

J. Ferguson, B.A.M.B., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

H. Wilberforce Aikens, B.A., M.B., Demonstrator on Anatomy.

G. A. Peters, M.B., Demonstrator on Anatomy.

Uzziel Ogden, M.D., Professor of Gynaecology.

Adam H. Wright, B.A., M.B., Professor of Obstetrics.

James Thorburn, M.A., M.D., Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

O. R. Avison, M.D., Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

W. W. Ogden, M.B., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

W. Oldwright, M.A., M.B., Professor of Hygiene.
 R. A. Reeve, B.A., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
 G. H. Burnham, Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology.
 G. R. McDonagh, M.D., L.R.C.P., Instructor on Laryngology and Rhinology.
 J. Caven, M.D.C.M., L.R.C.P., Demonstrator of Pathological Histology.
 R. Ramsay Wright, M.A., B.Sc., Professor of General Biology and Physiology.
 A. B. MacCallum, B.A., Lecturer on Physiology and Demonstrator on Histology.
 T. McKenzie, B.A., Demonstrator of Practical Biology.
 W. H. Pike, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry.
 W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B., Professor in Applied Chemistry.
 James Loudon, M.A., Professor of Physics.
 W. J. Loudon, B.A., Demonstrator of Physics.

2. That a book or books to be called the Daily Register shall be kept and therein each Professor, Lecturer, Demonstrator or other Instructor or member of the staff shall enter each the work done by him as such Professor, Lecturer, Demonstrator, or other Instructor as the case may be, and the length of time he was so occupied. At the close of each Session the Secretary shall prepare from said Register, and transmit to the Bursar, a statement showing the number of lectures, or demonstrations, given by each member of the staff during such session, and the actual number of lectures or demonstrations required by each member of the staff. The Board of Management shall thereupon examine such statement and in the case of such of the staff, as may have made default in discharging the full amount of services required of them shall make such deductions from their salaries as to them may seem fit and reasonable.

3. That there be paid on the conditions above mentioned each year out of the tuition fees collected from Medical Students in each year, to the persons holding the several offices hereinafter mentioned respectively, the proportion of the gross amount of such fees collected as aforesaid set opposite each office, provided always, that the payment of such percentages may be proportionately reduced by the Board of Management, should it be found that the running expenses of the said Medical Faculty exceed 40% of the gross revenue from tuition fees as aforesaid.

Professor of Practice of Surgery .....	.0591
Professor of principles and practice of Medicine .....	.0591
Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy .....	.0591
Professor of Gynaecology .....	.0591
Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics .....	.0591
Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Pharmacy .....	.0591
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence .....	.0295
Professor of Topographical Anatomy .....	.0236
Professor of Hygiene .....	.0206
Professor of Clinical Surgery .....	.0412
Associate Lecturer on Clinical Medicine .....	.0118
Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology and Lecturer on Dermatology .....	.0412
Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology .....	.0118
Professor of Obstetrics .....	.0295
Demonstrator of Anatomy .....	.0177
Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology .....	.0177
Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology .....	.0059
Instructor on Laryngology and Rhinology .....	.0059
Demonstrator of Pathological Histology .....	.0059
Demonstrator of Anatomy .....	.0059
Demonstrator of Anatomy .....	.0059
Secretary .....	.0236

4. That each Professor, Lecturer, Demonstrator or other instructor as part of his duties without additional remuneration, shall if required by the Senate, act as examiner at University examinations in Medicine.

5. That the Board of Management created under Statute CLXXXIII of the University of Toronto section 4, be authorized to lease from the Toronto School of Medicine the buildings and teaching appliances occupied by the said school of Medicine on Gerrard Street, for an annual rental of \$1,200.00.

6. That the Bursar of the University of Toronto shall keep in a separate book provided for the purpose an account of all receipts and expenditures whatsoever having reference to the said Medical Faculty; and that in no case shall he certify to the payment of any expenditure incurred on account of the said Medical Faculty from any of the Trust Funds endowments or other fees received by the University of Toronto, except such as arise from the establishment of Medical Faculty.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) G. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 30th DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1887.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable, the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise, that the following Statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute CLXXV.—Of the committee of the Faculty of Medicine, (passed 9th September, 1887).

Statute CLXXVI.—Respecting chemistry in curriculum of Faculty of Medicine, (passed 11th November, 1887).

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council Ontario.

The Honorable,

The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CLXXV.

OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Passed September 9th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That there be annually appointed a standing committee consisting of nine members of the Senate, to be called the committee on the Faculty of Medicine, whose duty it shall be to regulate the administration of all matters pertaining to the teaching Faculty of Medicine.

That the first committee under the provisions of this statute be forthwith appointed

(Sgd.)

WILLIAM MULOCK,

Vice-Chancellor.

Countersigned.

(Sgd.)

JAMES BREBNER,

Registrar.

{ L. S. }

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CLXXVI.

RESPECTING CHEMISTRY IN THE CURRICULUM OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Passed November 11th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the Statute relating to the Medical Curriculum be amended as follows :

1. On page 6 under the heading of Second Examination (2) (c) for "Physiological Chemistry" substitute "Chemistry applied to Medicine."

2. On the same page under the head of Fourth Examination erase (2) "of practical instruction in Chemistry in its application to Hygiene and Forensic Medicine" and number the succeeding paragraphs accordingly.

3. On page 8, under the head of subjects of the second examination add "(6) Chemistry applied to Medicine."

4. On the same page under the head of subjects of the fourth examination, omit "(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry in its application to Forensic Medicine and Hygiene."

5. On the same page under the head of primary examination, paragraph (4) erase "Physiological" and insert "Chemistry applied to Medicine."

6. On the same page, line three from the bottom erase "Physiological."

7. On page 11, under the head of Fourth Examination, erase "7 Practical Examination in Chemistry in relation to Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science 25," and in the line below for 850 substitute 825.

(Sgd). WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

Countersigned, JAMES BREBNER,
Registrar.

{ L S. }

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE 23RD DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D. 1887.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved by Your Honor.

Statute OLXXXIX.—Respecting Physiology in the Medical Curriculum, (passed December 9th, 1887).

Statute CLXXX.—Respecting equivalent Examinations in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, (passed December 9th, 1887).

Statute CLXXXI.—Respecting admission to the Faculty of Medicine at later stages than Matriculation, (passed 9th December, 1887).

Certified, J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CLXXIX.

Passed, December 9th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine is hereby amended by the substitution of the words "elements of human physiology" for the words "physiology of digestion, circulation, and respiration," line 5 from the bottom of page 7, and line 5 from the top of page 11.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CLXXX.

Passed, December 9th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That the following examinations and courses of lectures and of practical instruction in the Faculty of Arts shall be held equivalent to the examinations and courses of instruction in the Faculty of Medicine hereinafter mentioned.

(1) The Second Year Honor Course and examinations in Biology in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent (a) to First Year Course and examination in Physiology, and (b) elements of Botany and Zoology to First Year and Primary Courses and examinations in the Faculty of Medicine.

(2) The Second Year Honor Course and examinations in Chemistry and Pass Physics of the Second Year Honor Course in Natural Sciences in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent to the First Year's Primary Course and examinations in Inorganic Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Faculty of Medicine.

(3) The Third Year Honor Course and examinations in Chemistry in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent to the Second Year and Primary Courses, and examinations in Chemistry (with the exception of Chemistry applied to Medicine) in the Faculty of Medicine.

(4) The Fourth Year Honor Course and examinations in Physiology and Normal Histology in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent to the Second Year and Primary courses and examinations in Physiology and Normal Histology.

(5) Attendance at the Fourth Year Honor Course in Physiological Chemistry in the Faculty of Arts shall be equivalent to attendance at the Course of Chemistry applied to Medicine of the Second Year in the Faculty of Medicine but the examination in Physiological Chemistry of the Fourth Year in the Faculty of Arts shall not be equivalent to the examination in Chemistry applied to Medicine of the Second Year in the Faculty of Medicine.

2. That graduates or undergraduates in the Faculty of Arts who are in a position to avail themselves of the above privileges, but who desire to compete for scholarships or medals in the Faculty of Medicine shall be required to submit to the annual examinations in the latter faculty, that students however who do not desire to compete for scholarships or medals shall be allowed the same rank in honors in the Faculty of Medicine as they have obtained in the equivalent examinations in the Faculty of Arts.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CLXXXI.

Passed, December 9th, 1887.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That in addition to the mode heretofore provided, whereby candidates may proceed to the degree of M.B., candidates may under special circumstances and on the recommendation of the Committee on the Faculty of Medicine be allowed to present themselves for examination for such degree or any intermediate examination.

2. That the Committee shall have power to allow to any applicant desirous of presenting himself for any of the examinations in the Faculty of Medicine (except the first examination) any examinations which he may have passed in any other University or School of Medicine upon production of proper certificates shewing his standing in such University or School of Medicine.

3. That all applications under the provisions of this Statute shall stand referred to the said Committee.

[Copy.]

BURSAR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 23rd Feb., 1888.

SIR,—The Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto beg respectfully to report : That the present College buildings not affording the necessary accommodation for the proper teaching of certain branches of Science, and the Board having come to the conclusion that the erection of a new building for such purpose is a matter of pressing necessity, caused plans to be prepared for such new building and find that the cost thereof will amount to (\$45,200) forty-five thousand two hundred dollars.

Toward this amount the Board has at its disposal out of unexpended income, fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, leaving about thirty thousand dollars to be provided out of capital.

The Board would respectfully urge that the sum of twenty thousand dollars and any further payments made by the Government for the stone building property in the Park be applied towards the proposed work, and that the balance required, if any, be taken out of capital, and that the capital fund so diminished be restored out of income from the University Fund.

The plans of the proposed building are herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,

Bursar.

To the Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, M.P.P., etc., etc., etc.,

Minister of Education, Toronto.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1888.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated the 29th day of February, 1888, wherein he states that on the 23rd day of the said month of February, the Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto approved of certain plans for the erection of a new building for the purpose of affording the necessary accommodation for the proper teaching of certain branches of science and that the Board further report that the said building will cost \$45,200, but that towards this amount the Board has at its disposal out of the unexpended income \$15,500. The Board recommends that the balance required over and above the said sum of \$15,500 be taken out of capital and that that fund so diminished be recouped out of income from the University Fund.

The Committee concur in the recommendation of the Board of Trustees of the said University and advise that the same be approved of by your honor.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE 21ST DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by your honor:—

Statute CLXXXIV.—Respecting the degree of M.D. (passed March 9th, 1888.)

Certified.

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CLXXXIV.

Passed March 9th, 1888.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the writing of a Thesis shall not be required of any candidate for the degree of M.D., provided that he shall have been engaged in the practice of medicine for a period of three years; and any time spent in post graduate study at any British, foreign or Canadian University shall be regarded as equivalent to time spent in the practice of medicine.

HOLYROOD VILLA,
52 MAITLAND STREET,
TORONTO, 23rd June, 1888.

The Hon. Mr. Ross,
Minister of Education.

DEAR SIR,—I was delighted to hear from a friend who was present and heard your recent speech at the Ontario Medical Association that you expressed yourself to the effect that the Government were prepared to aid in the direction of the higher medical education now in demand, and which we have been keeping up with, and doing our best for years to advance, at our own expense as a college.

Physiological and chemical apparatus is very expensive, and when you are devising liberal things don't forget "Trinity Medical College," the medical institution to which the largest number of our Ontario young men come for their education for the medical profession.

Faithfully yours,

W. B. GEIKIE.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 4th July, 1888.

(Personal.)

MY DEAR DR. GEIKIE.

I am glad that you appreciate my efforts to promote the higher education of the medical profession; and am glad also to know that we have in Trinity University a valuable coadjutor.

Yours truly,

(Sgd) GEO. W. ROSS.

Dr. GEIKIE,
52 Maitland St., Toronto.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by Your Honor :—

Statute CXCIV.—Respecting fees for Practical Chemistry in Faculty of Medicine. Passed 28th September, 1888.

Statute CXCVI.—Respecting fee for change of faculty. Passed 28th September, 1888.

Statute CXCVII.—Respecting a chair in Medical Psychology in Faculty of Medicine. Passed 28th September, 1888.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CXCV.

Passed September 28th, 1888.

RESPECTING THE FEES FOR PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the fees for Practical Chemistry and Chemistry applied to Medicine in the Faculty of Medicine shall be five dollars for each course of lectures.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.A true copy,
H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CXCVI.

RESPECTING THE FEE FOR CHANGE OF FACULTY.

Passed September 28th, 1888.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That no fee shall hereafter be charged for changing from the Faculty of Arts to that of Medicine.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.A true copy,
H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CXCVII.

RESPECTING A CHAIR OF MEDICAL PSYCHOLOGY IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Passed September 28th, 1888.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. A Chair in Medical Psychology shall be and the same is hereby established in the University of Toronto.

2. Students attending the lectures in Medical Psychology shall pay such fees as the Senate shall from time to time by resolution prescribe.

3. The Professor of Medical Psychology shall be paid a sum equal to the amount received by the University from students for tickets for such lectures.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.A true copy,
H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 20th October, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR,—I understood that Dr. Daniel Clark was to be appointed Professor of "Psychology and Mental Diseases." I have not yet received the usual recommendation from the Faculty. Should not the matter be disposed of at once.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

DR. A. H. WRIGHT,
Gerrard St. East,
Toronto.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
MEDICAL FACULTY,
TORONTO, October 22nd, 1888.

HON. G. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Dr. Daniel Clarke was recommended for the position of Professor of Psychology at the September meeting of the Senate. As the Vice-Chancellor asked me at the meeting last Thursday evening if I had received any notification of his appointment by the Government I presumed that you had received due notice from the Registrar.

I have written to the Registrar about the matter.

Prospects of our Faculty are good for this season. I expect we will have not less than 260 students.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) ADAM H. WRIGHT,
Secretary.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 23rd October, 1888.

(Personal.)

MY DEAR SIR,—I have sent an Order to Council appointing Dr. Daniel Clark, Professor of Psychology and Mental Diseases. Your recommendation reached me some time ago although it escaped my notice.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

DR. A. H. WRIGHT,
20 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
DATED THE 27TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D., 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that Daniel Clark, M.D., be appointed Professor of Psychology and Mental Diseases; Alexander Primrose, M.B.C.M., Edinburgh, Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and William Proudfoot Caven, M.B., L.R.C.P., London, Assistant Demonstrator of Medical Anatomy, in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE OAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

MEDICAL FACULTY.

TORONTO, October 29th, 1888.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

MY DEAR SIR,—Have you considered the report of the Senate recommending the appointment of Drs. Primrose and Caven as Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy and Medical Anatomy respectively?

Work in the dissecting room has commenced and I think their services are urgently required.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. H. WRIGHT.

[Copy.]

(Personal.)

TORONTO, 30th October, 1888.

MY DEAR SIR,—An Order in Council was made last week appointing Primrose and Caven, Demonstrators of Anatomy.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Dr. A. H. WRIGHT,
20 Gerrard St. East, Toronto.

The following Statute was approved by Order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on 7th November, A.D., 1888.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE OXOVIII.

RESPECTING "AD EUNDEM" DEGREES IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Passed October 19th, 1888.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted as follows :—

That a graduate in medicine of any University in Canada, residing in Canada, if his degree be not an honorary one, may be admitted to a like degree in the University of Toronto, if he has taken such a Post-Graduate or other course after receiving his degree as shall be approved of by the Senate, or has been engaged in active practice for a period of not less than ten years.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy.
(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
DATED THE 26TH DECEMBER, A.D. 1888.

Upon the recommendation of the Senate of the University of Toronto the Committee of Council advise that Gregory Arthur Fere, M.B., Toronto, be appointed an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Faculty of Medicine.

Certified.

(Signed) J. LONSDALE OAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

ERECTION OF BUILDINGS FOR THE SCIENCE DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
DATED THE 20TH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the sum of \$60,000 be set apart out of any permanent funds belonging to, or invested for the endowment of the University of Toronto, and University College, for the erection of such buildings as Your Honor in Council may approve of, to provide better facilities for the Science Department of the said University.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE OAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 3RD DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed on the 13th day of April, 1889, be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute CCIV.—Respecting changes in the Curriculum of Medicine.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CCIV.

RESPECTING CHANGES IN THE CURRICULUM IN MEDICINE.

Passed April 18th, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That in clause 11, page 1, of the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine, referring to entrance, after (3) instead of the word "are" the following words be inserted : "Have passed an Examination entitling them to be registered as."

2. And on page 7, under the head of subjects of the First Examination, that the words "Elements of Human Anatomy" be substituted for those at present included in (1).

(Sgd) W. MULOCK.
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy.

H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES, BURSAR'S OFFICE,
120 SIMCOE STREET,
TORONTO, 17th October, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to send you herewith a Minute of the Board of Trustees of the University of Toronto, etc., passed at a minute held to-day. The Minute is as follows :—

"The plans for the proposed addition to the Biological Laboratory were finally approved of by the Board to-day and directed to be forwarded to the Minister of Education for his approval. The Board are advised by their architect that the proposed work can be accomplished for something under \$68,000, and they would respectfully ask the Minister to authorize them to proceed with the work at the earliest possible moment."

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

The Honorable Geo. W. Ross, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

(Personal.)

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 25th October, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR,—You have not sent me the proposed plans for the Biological Laboratory. I would like to submit them to Council before dealing with the Minute of the Board of Trustees referred to in your favor of the 17th instant.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

J. E. B. SMITH, Esq.,
120 Simcoe St., City.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES, BURSAR'S OFFICE,
120 SIMCOE STREET,
TORONTO, 26th October, 1889.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, regarding the plans for the proposed Science Building. At the time I forwarded you the Minute of the Board of Trustees I was under the impression that the plans would be sent to you by the architect. On inquiring of him, however, I find that he has not quite completed them, but expects to have them ready in a few days, when they will be immediately forwarded to you.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

The Hon. Geo. W. Ross, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 6th November, 1889.

(Private.)

My Dear MULOCK,—An Order in Council was passed yesterday approving of the plans for the extension of the Biological Department.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS,

WM. MULOCK, Esq., M.A.,
Vice-Chancellor University, City.

[Copy.]

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE EIGHT DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1889.

Referring to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 21st day of March, 1889, approving of an Order in Council, authorizing the expenditure of sixty thousand dollars for the erection of certain buildings for the accommodation of the Science Department of the University of Toronto, and upon the recommendation of the

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Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the plans for the said buildings prepared by Mr. David B. Dick, and adopted by the Trustees of the University, be approved of by your Honor, subject to the limitations as to the amount of money to be expended.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

W. ROSS.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 6th DAY OF DECEMBER, A.D., 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable, the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto on the 22nd day of November last, be approved of by your Honor.

Statute CCXII.—Respecting retiring allowances to members of the teaching Faculty of Medicine.

Statute CCXIII.—Respecting the augmentation of certain of the standing committees of the Senate.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

TH,
Bursar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CCXII.

RESPECTING RETIRING ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING, FACULTY OF
MEDICINE.

Passed November 22nd, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That upon the resignation of any member of the Teaching Faculty of Medicine the Senate may agree to the following retiring allowance in favor of such member, namely, a sum not exceeding seventy per cent. of the amount received by him as salary for the year immediately preceding his resignation payable at the end of the first year after such retirement, a sum not exceeding sixty per cent. of such amount payable at the end of the second year, a sum not exceeding fifty per cent. of such amount payable at the end of the third year, a sum not exceeding forty per cent. of such amount payable at the end of the fourth year, a sum not exceeding thirty per cent. of such amount payable at the end of the fifth year after such resignation.

2. That the Senate may by resolution appoint any retiring Professor an Emeritus Professor of said Faculty without salary or other remuneration, he ceasing to be a member of the University Council.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy,
(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CCXIII.

RESPECTING THE AUGMENTATION OF CERTAIN OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Passed November 22nd, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That the Standing Committee on Applications and Memorials shall hereafter be composed of ten members instead of seven as heretofore.
2. That the Board of Medical and Dental Studies shall hereafter be composed of ten members instead of seven as heretofore.
3. That the Board of Arts Studies shall hereafter be composed of ten members instead of seven as heretofore.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy,
(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1889.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes, passed by the Senate of the University of Toronto on the 22nd day of November 1889, be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute CCIX.—Respecting amendments to the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine.

Statute CCX.—Respecting Professorships, Lectureships and Fees, in the Medical Faculty.

Certified,
(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CCIX.

RESPECTING AMENDMENTS TO THE CURRICULUM OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Passed November 22nd, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine be amended as follows :—

1. In the requirements for the Second Examination, p. 6, for "Materia Medica and Therapeutics" substitute "Materia Medica a course of at least 40 lectures."

2. In the requirements for the Third Examination, p. 6.
(a) For "Practice of Medicine" substitute "Practice of Medicine and Medical Pathology."

(b) For "Surgery" substitute "Surgery and Surgical Pathology."

(c) After "obstetrics" insert "a course of at least 60 lectures."

3. In the requirements for the Fourth Examination, p. 6, in (1) (a) for 50 substitute 100; in (1) (b) for 50 substitute 100; in (1) (c) for "Obstetrics and Gynaecology, a course of 50 lectures" substitute "Gynaecology, a course of 40 lectures"; omit (1) (e) "Forensic Medicine, a course of 50 lectures."

4. In subjects of the Fourth Examination, p. 8, after (3) for "Gynaecology" substitute "Obstetrics and Gynaecology"; after (4) for "Forensic Medicine" substitute "General Pathology."

5. In subjects of the Final Examination, p. 8, after (8) for "Pathological Histology" substitute "General Pathology."

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy,
(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CCX.

RESPECTING PROFESSORSHIPS, LECTURESHIPS AND FEES IN THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

Passed November 22nd, 1889.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That Statute 173 section 7 be amended by substituting the words "Professor of the Principles of Surgery" for the words "Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology," in sub-section 20, and by substituting the words "Professor of Clinical Medicine and Dermatology" for the words "Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology, Lecturer on Dermatology," in sub-section 22.

2. That there be constituted in the Medical Faculty a Lectureship to be called the Lectureship on Pathology and Demonstratorship of Pathological Histology.

3. That the fee for the course of lectures in Medical Jurisprudence in the Third year be \$12, and that no fee be charged for the course of lectures in Medical Jurisprudence in the Fourth year.

4. That a fee of \$6 be charged for a course of lectures on Medical and Surgical Pathology in each of the Third and Fourth years.

5. That the Lecturer on Pathology receive the amount of the fees paid for lectures on Medical and Surgical Pathology, the amount not to exceed \$500 in any Session.

6. That a fee of \$10 be charged for a course of lectures on Topographical Anatomy.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK,
Vice-Chancellor.

A true copy.
(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

COPY OF AN ORDER-IN-COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1890.

Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Provincial Secretary the Committee of Council advise that the following resolutions of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by your Honour:—

Appointing James M. McCallum, Esq., B.A., M.D., Lecturer in Pharmacology and Therapeutics at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, in the room and stead of Professor James Thorburn, M.D., resigned.

Appointing M. A. C. McKay, B.A., Lecturer in Physics in the Medical Faculty at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum.

Increasing the salary of Alexander McPhedran, M.B., Lecturer in Clinical Medicine, to the sum of three hundred dollars per annum.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honourable
The Minister of Education.

(Copy).

TORONTO (ONTARIO), CANADA,
24th November, 1890.

Prof. R. RAMSAY WRIGHT, M.A., B.S.,
University of Toronto.

MY DEAR PROF. WRIGHT,—I am very glad that you can make it convenient to proceed at once to Berlin in order to make enquiry into the recent discoveries made by Professor Koch, as the representative of the University of Toronto, Canada, and with the authority of the Education Department. I hope the authorities of the German Universities with whom you may put yourself in communication will assist you in making your mission successful. I am extremely anxious that our University should keep abreast of those discoveries in Medical Science for which we are already largely indebted to European investigators.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS,
Minister of Education.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION FOR MR. H. H. LANGTON.

Please give me a statement of the fees from Prof. Wright *re* lectures since Faculty established.

1. Laboratory fees ditto, each year.
2. Ditto Prof. Pike.
- Laboratory fees (Dr. Ellis.)
3. Fees—examination and degrees.

12th January, 1891.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
January 16th, 1891.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education,
Education Department.

DEAR SIR,—From the memorandum you gave me on Monday last I am right, I believe, in stating the points on which you wish to obtain information as to fees paid by Medical students to be as follows:—

1. Fees paid by Medical students for lectures by Prof. Ramsay Wright, Dr. Macallum and the Fellow in Biology during each year since the establishment of the Medical Faculty.

2. Laboratory fees paid by Medical students in the Biological Department during the same period.

3. Fees paid by Medical students for lectures in Chemistry by Prof. Pike during same period.

4. Laboratory fees paid by Medical students to Dr. Ellis during same period.

5. Fees for Matriculation, Examinations and Degrees in Faculty of Medicine during same period.

The following is as complete and accurate a statement on the above points as I have been able to obtain, entirely complete I believe except as to No. 2.

1.	Lectures in	Session '87-8	Session '88-9	Session '89-90	Session 90-91 (to date)
2nd year Physiology		\$ 804 00	\$ 768 00	\$ 636 00	\$ 60 00
1st year Physiology		768 00	684 00	888 00	36 00
2nd year Histology		560 00	488 00	400 00	40 00
1st year Biology		345 00	260 00	395 00	15 00
		<u>\$2,477 00</u>	<u>\$2,220 00</u>	<u>\$2,319 00</u>	<u>\$ 151 00</u>

2. In Professor Wright's absence it is impossible to find out exactly the amount of laboratory fees in the Biological Department since 1887. Dr. Macallum from memory and such access to account books as he has during Prof. Wright's absence has given me the following information:—

In 1887-8 (before the present biological building was erected) Dr. Macallum made a private arrangement with the medical students who attended his classes in Physiology and Histology to supply them with slides, which he ordered in large quantities, and to charge them with the cost. This was an arrangement for the convenience of the students and no account was opened with the Bursar. Dr. Macallum does not know of any other fees charged to medical students for laboratory work during that session.

In 1888-9 a private arrangement subsisted between Dr. Macallum and the students similar to that of 1887-8. He thinks that they may have been charged likewise the cost of material used by them in Practical Biology.

In 1889-90 (the first year of the new biological building) a rent charge for use of microscopes and other instruments was instituted. Each medical student in the Second Year of the course was charged \$2.75 for rent of instruments and for material used. Each First Year medical student was charged (about) \$1.25. Dr. Macallum was not sure of the amount of this last charge. He was not able to tell me the total amount thus realized, not being sure of the number of students in attendance. The numbers in attendance on Second and First Year lectures in Physiology in that session appear to have been 53 and 74, respectively, so that the total amount of rent charges must have been in the neighborhood of \$238.25.

During the present session, 1890-91 the rent charges are the same as in 1889-90, viz., \$2.75 for each Second Year student and probably \$1.25 for each First Year student. The total for the session will be about \$300.

Dr. Macallum desired me to mention that Arts students of Second, Third and Fourth Years are charged only for material used by them—the amounts averaging \$15 for each Fourth Year man, and \$6 for each Third Year man and \$3 or under for each Second Year man; the courses of practical work being eight for Fourth Year, three for Third Year and one for Second Year. In the First Year, Arts students are charged a rent charge like medical students, \$3 each.

These fees from both Arts and Medical students are deposited with the Bursar to the credit of a Students' Apparatus Fund, from which the laboratory is supplied with material reagents and apparatus.

Lectures in—	Session '87-8.	Session '88-9.	Session 89-90.	Session '90-1 (to date.)
2nd Year Chemistry (Dr. Pike).....	\$ 828	\$ 732	\$ 636	\$ 60
1st Year Chemistry (Dr. Pike).....	678	672	900	24
Lectures and Practical Instruction in 2nd Medical Chemistry (Dr. Ellis)..	590	305	260	25
1st Year Practical Chemistry (Dr. Ellis) .....	....	275	375	10
	<u>\$2,096</u>	<u>\$1,984</u>	<u>\$2,171</u>	<u>\$119</u>

4. Statement of Students' Apparatus Fund Chemical Laboratory of the University of Toronto Medical Faculty:—

Receipts.

Students' deposits, 1887.....	\$272 75
“ 1888.....	248 00
“ 1889.....	284 00
“ 1890.....	282 00
	<u>\$1,086 75</u>

Expenditures.

Returned to students	\$ 407 32
Expended for apparatus and chemicals used by students	397 42
Balance in Savings Bank, Bank of Commerce	282 00
	<u>\$1,086 75</u>

	Session '87-8.	Session '88-9.	Session '89-90.	Session '90-1. (to date.)
Fees for Matriculation ..	\$ 365	\$ 165	\$ 212	\$ 35
“ Examinations ..	925	925	1,130	250
“ Degree of M.B. ..	600	860	900	80
“ Degree of M.D. ..	500	260	100
	<u>\$2,390</u>	<u>\$2,210</u>	<u>\$2,342</u>	<u>\$365</u>

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON.

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[Copy.]

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, TORONTO,
27th January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—I notice by the financial Statement of the University that there is credited to the Medical Faculty Surplus Account the sum of eleven thousand dollars. Will you kindly tell me how that surplus is made up. Does it consist of matriculation and examination fees and any balance from other sources? A detailed statement would much oblige.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

J. E. B. SMITH, Esq.,
120 Simcoe St.,
Toronto.

[Copy.]

(Personal.)

TORONTO, 27th January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—When the University of Toronto conducted medical examinations I understood certain fees were allowed medical examiners which were paid out of the funds of the University. Under the present arrangement the medical examiners receive no fees. I am anxious to ascertain what the medical examinations would cost at the old rates since the Medical Faculty was revived. Will you kindly make up such a statement and send it to me at your earliest convenience and oblige,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

H. H. LANGTON, Esq., M.A.,
University.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
January 28th, 1891.

Hon. G. W. Ross,
Education Department.

DEAR SIR,—At the medical examinations of last year (1890) some of the examiners were members of the Medical Faculty, and so received no fees, while some were outside examiners and paid in the same manner as before the Medical Faculty was established. Had those examiners who were members of the faculty, been paid at the same rate as the others, they would have received \$520 in aggregate. The outside examiners were paid \$394.20, and the presiding examiner \$26. Thus if all had been paid at the ordinary rate the examiners' fees would have amounted to \$940.20 for the year. The examiners' fees for present year would be probably somewhat larger on account of the increasing numbers of candidates for examination.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON.

[Copy.]

(Personal.)

TORONTO, 29th January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor of the 28th inst. is satisfactory, but it only applies to 1890. Could you kindly furnish me with a statement of the amount that would have been earned by the members of the Medical Faculty for the two previous years had they been paid the same as outsiders.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

H. H. LANGTON, Esq., M.A.,
Registrar University, City.

[No written reply seems to have been received to this letter from Mr. Langton.]

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES, BURSAR'S OFFICE,
120 SIMCOE STREET, TORONTO,
29th January, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 27th inst, I beg to say that the "Medical Faculty Surplus Account" was opened by me under instructions from the Board of Trustees as embodied in the following minute made at a meeting held on 22nd November, 1888.

"All surplus moneys arising from the Medical Faculty, and University fees in medicine, to be placed to the credit of a special account to be called the Medical Faculty Surplus Account. Interest thereon at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum to be credited annually. The disposition of this fund to be hereafter determined."

I beg to enclose a statement showing how the amount at credit at 30th June, 1890, is made up. The amount of fees transferred in each year has been the amount certified by the Registrar as being the fees for degrees in medicine.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

[Copy.]

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT RELATING TO "MEDICAL FACULTY SURPLUS ACCOUNT," AS AT
30TH JUNE, 1890.

1888.	
June 30th.	Fees for degrees in medicine, session 1887-8.... \$2,390 00
	Balance at credit of Medical Faculty account at 30th June, 1888, transferred 1,785 97
1889.	
June 30th.	1 year's interest at 5 per cent..... 208 75
	Fees for degrees in medicine, Session 1888-9.... 2,210 00
1890.	
June 30th.	1 year's interest at 5 per cent..... 329 70
	Fees for degrees in medicine, Session 1889-90.. 2,342 00
	Balance at credit of Medical Faculty account at 30th June, 1890, transferred 2,259 97
	Balance at credit at 30th June, 1890..... \$11,526 39

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

BURSAR'S OFFICE, TORONTO, 29th January, 1891.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 30th January, 1891.

DEAR SIR,—Your explanations respecting the surplus to the credit of the Medical Faculty account is satisfactory with the exception of the last item under 1888, which I have marked. Kindly explain how you come by that balance and from what account it was transferred. Return statement.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.J. E. B. SMITH, Esq.,
120 Simcoe Street,
Toronto.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES, BURSAR'S OFFICE,
120 SIMCOE ST., TORONTO,
2nd February, 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 30th ult., I beg to say that the item in the statement *re* Medical Faculty Surplus Account, "Balance at credit of Medical Faculty Account at 30th June, 1888, transferred, \$1,785.97," is arrived at as follows :—The unexpended balance of Medical Faculty fees for the year ending 30th June, 1888, at

June 30th, 1888, was \$2,985.97; from this amount was deducted \$1,200, the amount of rent due to the Toronto School of Medicine for the year then expiring, leaving \$1,785.97 as the net surplus of receipts over expenditure on account of the Medical Faculty, which surplus was then transferred to the Medical Faculty Surplus Account.

I return herewith the statement of account.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.)

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE 7TH DAY OF MAY, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of the Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed on the 10th day of April last, be approved of by your Honor.

STATUTE CCXXXIII.—Respecting the addition of General and Special Pathology to the subjects of the Fourth Examination in the Faculty of Medicine.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE CCXXXIII.

RESPECTING THE ADDITION OF GENERAL AND SPECIAL PATHOLOGY TO THE SUBJECTS OF
THE FOURTH EXAMINATION IN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

Passed April 10th, 1891.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That in the Curriculum of the Faculty of Medicine the following addition be made to the subjects of the fourth annual Examination (7) General and Special Pathology.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK, [L.S.]

Countersigned.

A true copy.

(Sgd.) H. H. LANGTON,
Registrar.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, CANADA, May 27th, 1891.

The Honorable G. W. Ross,
Minister of Education, etc.

DEAR SIR,—I see that a committee has been named by the senate of the University of Toronto to wait on the Government as a deputation in reference to a department in the Medical Faculty to be known under the heads of Anatomy, Pathology and Sanitary Science. In looking over the calendar it would seem as if these subjects were already taught and therefore the necessity of anything further in the Medical Faculty would not seem to be apparent.

If the necessity arise from a desire to have better instruction in Sanitary Science and such matters as are necessary to health officers, I do not think that this suggestion by the University Medical Faculty will supply what is desired. The course for qualifying doctors of medicine for position of health officers must be necessarily a post-graduate course; and it would be extremely difficult it seems to me to do that, other than by some scheme of a substantive nature. I think it would be well if the chairman and secretary of the Provincial Board of Health discussed the matter with you. So far as it is a scheme for further aiding the Medical Faculty of the University I should suppose the Government would be very careful about it.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) D. A. O'SULLIVAN.

P.S.—I send you this note because as the minute appeared in the papers I do not think that, being a hospital trustee, I should attend to the interests of any one school and against the others; and also that I suppose there may be some duty cast upon the members of the senate appointed by the Government, occasionally to make a suggestion.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 28th May, 1891.

MY DEAR MR. O'SULLIVAN,—I shall bear in mind what you say with regard to the proposal to establish a department under the Medical Faculty of the University such as your refer to. The deputation to wait upon the Government have not yet presented their case and I am at a loss to know the nature of their scheme. I agree with you in regard to the general principle that the University should not be taxed for the professional education of any class of the community. The argument in this case I expect will be that Sanitary Science affects all; however I need not anticipate what the deputation will say as the whole matter will require careful handling.

Yours truly.

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

D. A. O'SULLIVAN, Esq., Q.C., City.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE 28TH DAY OF JUNE, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable, the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto, the following appointments in the Medical Faculty be made:—T. S. Cullen, M.B.; J. T. Fotheringham, B.A., M.B.; W. Harley Smith, B.A., M.B.; F. N. G. Starr, M.B. and W. B. Thistle, M.B., as assistant demonstrators of Anatomy; and that W. P. Caven, M.B., be demonstrator of Clinical Medicine at a salary of one hundred dollars per annum.

Certified, J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, BIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, Aug. 6th, 1891.

Honorable G. W. Ross,
Minister of Education, Education Department, Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I hereby offer my resignation of the Demonstratorship of Histology in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto. This position to which I was appointed in 1887, requires of me a large amount of time which I wish now to devote to the proper performance of my own work, and on this account I hope that my offer will be accepted by you.

I am, yours sincerely,
(Sgd.) A. B. MACALLUM.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, Sept. 16th., 1891.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of resignation handed in during my absence was sent by my Secretary to Dr. A. H. Wright for the consideration of the Medical Faculty.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Dr. A. B. MACALLUM,
Biological Department, University, Toronto, Ont.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 21ST DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that George A. Peters, M.B., F.R.C.S., be appointed Lecturer in Surgical Mechanics in the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto as per report made by the Senate thereof.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

[Copy.]

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER, A.D. 1891.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise:

That the following persons be appointed to the teaching staff of the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto as per report made by the Senate thereof.

1. Inasmuch as there is no Professor of Physiology exclusively in said faculty, that A. B. McCallum, B.A., M.B. (Tor.) Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), at present Lecturer, be appointed Professor of Physiology.

2. Inasmuch as there is no Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics in said Faculty, that James M. McCallum, M.D., at present Lecturer, be appointed Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.

3. Inasmuch as there is no Professor of Pathology in said Faculty, that John Caven, B.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), at present Lecturer in Pathology and Demonstrator of Pathological Histology in said Faculty, be appointed Professor of Pathology.

4. That A. McPhedran, M.B., at present Lecturer in Clinical Medicine in said Faculty, be appointed Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine.

5. That George A. Peters, M.B. (Tor.) F.R.C.S. (Eng.), at present Demonstrator of Anatomy in said Faculty, be appointed Associate Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in said Faculty.

6. That George R. McDonagh, M.D. (Tor.) L.R.C.P. (Lond.), at present Instructor in Laryngology and Rhinology in said Faculty, be appointed Lecturer in Laryngology and Rhinology.

7. That the lectures to be delivered by Dr. Peters in Surgical Mechanics be delivered at the times heretofore occupied by Professor Cameron in the delivery of Lectures on the Principles of Surgery, or at such other times as may be hereafter determined, and that the instruction given by Professor Cameron in the Principles of Surgery be given in connection with the clinical work.

Certified.

(Sgd).

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN ONTARIO.

To the Hon. G. W. Ross, LL. D.,
Minister of Education.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with your request I have perused the open letter addressed by Dr. Geikie to the Honorable Attorney-General, on the subject of "Medical Education in Ontario." In reply I must invite your attention to the broader questions which it involves.

In the remodelling of King's College, whereby the provincial endowments for higher education were transferred from the control of a single denomination, and placed on the just basis of a national system in which all citizens enjoy perfect equality, the Faculties of Law and Medicine were abolished. This revolution had already been effected when I entered on my duties as a Professor, in 1853; but the incidents connected with it were fresh in the memory of all, and the chief actors were prominent members of the community. I had the privilege of enjoying intimate intercourse with the Honorable Robert Baldwin, and was admitted to much friendly communication with the Honorable Chancellor Blake, and with other public men conversant with the political life of the time. From the information communicated to me by them I was left in no doubt that the abolition of the Medical Faculty was largely due to the antagonism between the late Dr. Rolph and certain professional rivals; the Honorable Dr. Rolph being, at the time of its abolition, a member of the Government. I was subsequently confirmed in my belief of the influence so exercised, by approaches made to me from the same quarter, with a view to the restoration of the Medical Faculty.

Fresh as I then was from Edinburgh, and familiar with the relations of the Science Departments to other branches of instruction in that University, I was strongly impressed with the beneficial influence which an efficient Medical Faculty exerts in stimulating and fostering all Departments of Science. It was, therefore with mingled surprise and regret that I learned of the abolition of the Medical Faculty at the very time that steps were being taken to establish Professorships in Science, and give to it some due share in the prescribed requirements of a liberal education. The results abundantly confirmed my apprehensions. The Department of

Natural History exercised slight influence on the studies of the undergraduates; and the entire scientific work played a very subordinate part in undergraduate studies.

The counter-revolution which the restoration of the Medical Faculty effected is already abundantly apparent. The Department of Natural History has expanded into an efficient school of Biology, with its related branches of Physiology, Histology and Botany, offering to the students in Arts ample facilities, and holding out strong incentives to a thorough devotion to their study. The Department of Chemistry has in like manner entirely outgrown the limited aims of earlier years; and the needful steps are being taken for providing an adequate building, with the appliances for carrying on laboratory and other work, not less important to many of the students in Arts than to those in the Faculty of Medicine. The necessity for similar provisions for the Department of Geology is now urgently pressed on the attention of the University authorities; and action is only delayed till funds are available for the purpose.

The importance of Chemistry to the medical student is universally recognized. The novel bearings of Biology, in all its branches of research on the transformation of the practice of medicine from empirical routine, to an intelligent scientific application of well-determined remedial measures to specific diseases, are now widely familiar. But even Geology has its branch of Palaeontology to which the attention of the medical student is wisely directed; Psychology, though mainly prosecuted as a branch of philosophy, has its important bearings on abnormal cerebral action on hypnotism, and many forms of mental aberration; while physics has now its special experimental lectures, including the study of electricity and magnetism to meet the requirements of the extended medical curriculum. In all this, instead of the work of arts students being impeded, the necessary development of the various science departments has largely added to the facilities for their study.

In this healthful expansion every true friend of higher education in Ontario has an interest, and no class of students enjoy such important practical results as those in arts, the science teachers in your collegiate institutes and high schools, the land surveyors, mining engineers, the chemical analysts and druggists, the electricians, and all to whom practical scientific training is of value. Yet all this Dr. Geikie calls upon you to reduce to the restricted and inadequate scale of earlier years, assumed to comprehend a sufficiency for students in arts, on the plea that "it is not the duty of the state to use public funds of any kind in educating students for a special profession any more than for any other calling by which people earn their living." What then are we to think of our Provincial Agricultural College for the scientific education of farmers, or our Normal Schools and School of Pedagogy for teachers, or our School of Practical Science for land surveyors, civil engineers, chemical analysts, architects, etc., or a subsidised school of the fine arts, or a Canadian Literary Institute? Is all special professional training, with the one exception of medicine, deserving of aid and encouragement from the state, or is it not rather beyond all controversy that there is no other department of professional training—not even that of the teacher—in which every member of the community has so keen a personal interest as that of medicine? I will only say in the words of Dr. Geikie, "our Province is inhabited by sensible people who can see and judge of such matters for themselves."

Dr. Geikie next proceeds to advance charges of gross abuse, and shameful misappropriation of University funds.

1. The Legislature having voted \$160,000 in aid of the restoration of the University buildings, after the disastrous fire of February 14th, 1890, Dr. Geikie says:—"It may appear incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that at this very time, or almost immediately afterwards, other extensive and very costly buildings were contracted for and pushed as rapidly forward as possible. . . . Most unquestionably the Legislature of Ontario, which had hastened to vote \$160,000 to aid in repairing the damage done by the fire, had no idea that the most of the sum so promptly and liberally voted would be at once spent in a way which was never for a moment intended, viz., on dissecting-rooms, etc."

It is scarcely possible to characterize in too strong language the reckless conduct of a person in Dr. Geikie's position making to the Attorney-General a charge against the

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authorities of the University, which he admits to be, to all appearance, incredible, and yet which he obviously never troubles himself to authenticate, while pledging his word for its truth. The facts, which he might have readily ascertained on enquiry, are these: The plans for the extension of the biological building were completed in November of the year previous to the fire; the contracts for the building were accepted, and the requisite funds appropriated by the Board of Trustees immediately thereafter, and the building was already in progress and the foundations well advanced before the fire occurred. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to add that not a single dollar of the money voted by the Legislature has been spent for this, for any other purpose than the restoration of the buildings destroyed by the fire.

2. Again, Dr. Geikie asserts that the biological buildings of the University are really an addition for the accommodation of the Medical Faculty; that their extension "was manifestly intended for medical teaching purposes;" and that "they are to all intents and purposes medical school buildings." To this I shall offer no vague reply, but a definite statement of facts. In the east wing, first completed, there are, according to the architect's report, about 16,000 square feet of floor space. Of this fully 12,000 square feet—or three-fourths of the whole building—are entirely devoted to the use and purposes of the students in arts. The lecture room and the elementary laboratory, which are the only rooms that the medical students share, with those of the Faculty of Arts, have an area of about 4,000 square feet. But both lecture room and laboratory would require to be of the present dimensions if the Medical Faculty were abolished. Of the thirty-eight working places in the elementary laboratory nearly all are occupied every day by the First and Second Years' practical classes of the Arts Faculty, each class numbering over thirty students. The same places are used at other hours for the practical classes in Biology and Histology of the Medical Curriculum; but the latter classes are under the charge of instructors paid exclusively from the resources of the medical students' fees. I cannot imagine that any disinterested and impartial enquirer will see the slightest impropriety in the facilities provided by the University for its arts' students being also made available, within such restrictions, to the students in its Medical Faculty.

3. Next turning to the later extension of the biological building, which Dr. Geikie affirms to have been erected from funds obtained on false pretenses, and to be "to all intents and purposes medical school buildings," the simple fact is that the transfer of the teaching of natural history or biology, in all its branches, to the new building, which for the first time supplied needful appliances in other respects, rendered the removal of the museum to the same building imperative. The addition of this as part of the original plan was contemplated from the first, and would have been no less indispensable had no Medical Faculty existed. So far, then, from the later extension of the building being for purely medical purposes, the whole main southern range was originally designed, and is now appropriated for the accommodation of the museum. Had it been possible to complete the entire building at once, the whole contents of the museum would have been safely disposed in their new apartments before the calamitous fire of 1890. But although serious damage was then done to the collection, much of the valuable contents were rescued; and, with the gifts already received from many liberal benefactors, in addition to further promise of valuable contributions, it is confidently anticipated that the new Biological Museum, rearranged on the plan now in vogue in the great German Universities, will not only be one of the most important educational museums on this continent, and therefore alike helpful to arts and medical students, but that it will also prove a popular and attractive feature of the Provincial University for the general public.

So far, therefore, it is obvious that one main portion of the newer building was designed and is appropriated for other than medical purposes. In a further portion of it temporary accommodation has been provided for the Departments of Geology and Mineralogy, until a more adequate structure can be erected; and in so far as certain portions of the building are set apart for the Medical Faculty, a report was obtained from the Architect specifying their estimated cost, and on the basis thus furnished, an annual rent of \$1,200 is charged to the Medical Faculty, in accordance with the report of a joint committee of the Board of Trustees and the Senate as what in their estimation

"would be a just and adequate allowance" as interest for the cost of erection. In addition to this the University is credited with a further sum estimated at \$1,000 to accrue to it as "proportion of expenses of maintenance and repairs of Biological and Chemical buildings, to be refunded out of Medical Faculty funds." With those facts before you I leave you to form your own estimate of the value to be attached to Dr. Geikie's statement of what even he acknowledges to "appear incredible," but which he gives you his solemn assurance "is nevertheless true." I observe that the letter is signed by its author in his official capacity as "Dean of Trinity Medical College," and that he professes to speak in the name of the Faculty. "To the Government and to the Legislature," he says, "we continue to look for redress." Although I have only now obtained sight of the letter, on its being forwarded by you to me with the request for a reply to its grave charges, including that of fraudulent misappropriation of public funds, obtained on false pretenses; yet I observe by the date that the letter has been in circulation unchallenged for upwards of two months. Can it be possible that the respectable body of medical gentlemen constituting the Faculty of Trinity College are willing to share the responsibility of such reckless and unfounded assertions as I have quoted from the letter addressed by their Dean to the Attorney-General?

One further point remains to be noted. Under a University Statute, confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, all fees paid by medical students are apportioned to the Medical Faculty. In the interpretation of this Statute, fees paid by students for Physiology, Chemistry and Biology, have been treated as "fees paid by medical students," and this Dr. Geikie denounces as "an abuse worthy of Ottawa." In reality out of this fund, derived entirely from fees paid by the students in the Medical Faculty, the following expenses are met, viz., the instruction in Practical Chemistry for medical students in their first year; the special Medical Chemistry for students of the second year; the Zoology for those of the first year, and the Histology for those of the second year; all this being instruction specially designed and adapted for medical students. On the other hand the medical fund has not hitherto been charged with any payment for the medical students who avail themselves of the didactic lectures in Physiology; nor for such lectures in Chemistry, apart from laboratory work, as they share in common with Arts students; as these lectures involve no more than the occupation by the medical student than a seat in the lecture room, and lead to no addition to the cost which the University would have to incur for the students in arts, if no Medical Faculty were in existence. Again, out of the same medical fund, derived exclusively from the fees of the medical students, such charges are met as those incurred in the purchase of microscopes and other instruments for scientific research, and for furthering the experimental basis of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. The restoration of the Medical Faculty has largely increased the amount of work devolving on the Science Professors, but none of the fees accrue to themselves in remuneration for the great addition to their labor and responsibilities. It is the source on which they draw for the purpose of extending and elevating the teaching of Medical Science. For example, on the recommendation of the Medical Faculty, the Senate has approved of the appropriation out of their fund of \$1,000 to defray the expense of a practical course of Bacteriology, to be given during the current year by Professor Ramsay Wright, after his ordinary duties are over. This course of post graduate instruction in one of the most important branches of Medical Science will occupy the greater part of each day throughout the month devoted to it, and will be available to all members of the medical profession. The appropriation above named is required solely for needful appliances for the course. The services of the Professor are voluntarily given, without remuneration.

That some readjustment of some of the arrangements heretofore adopted in reference to the special medical fund, may commend itself to your judgment, under present circumstances, is possible. But the devotion of fees paid by medical students for instruments and other appliances indispensable for the furtherance of scientific research in its special application to medicine, or for such courses of lectures as those of the Professor of Biology—though his salary is derived solely from the University endowment, and not

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from the medical fund—to form the requisite means for such post-graduate work as I have described, can scarcely suggest to any unbiased mind the idea of a misappropriation of University revenue.

It is inevitable when any great public improvement on existing systems is inaugurated, that the old Ephesian cry of "our craft is in danger," should anew be heard. The old profitable venture is not only claimed to be a vested interest, but is unblushingly maintained to be ample for all requirements, if not, indeed, incapable of improvement. Dr. Geikie repeatedly refers to "our self-supporting Medical Colleges," confidently affirms that they satisfy all requirements of medical education, and, as he takes on himself to say, "as is abundantly proved, do the work as well as it can be done"—"provide and equip every building they require at their own cost, which answer perfectly all the purposes of the highest and best medical education given in any part of the Empire." I accept these, and similar statements of Dr. Geikie, as made in good faith. Marvellous as they are, I assume that he believes them all. But, if so, they show how little conception the Dean of Trinity College has of the requirements of a well-equipped Medical School. I have repeatedly had letters from old students who, after beginning their medical studies at one or other of the Toronto Medical Schools, have gone to one of the great schools of Europe, and their expressions relative to the contrast between the inadequate and petty provisions in the little buildings alongside of our Toronto General Hospital; and the ample appliances they found available for them at Edinburgh, London, Paris or Berlin would furnish an amusing commentary on Dr. Geikie's self-complacent estimate of his school. Why, sir, the Edinburgh Hospital, with its clinical lecture rooms, operating theatres, etc., covers a larger area than many Canadian villages; and alongside of it stands the amply equipped University buildings devoted to the departments of Science and Medicine, including Biology, Physiology, and all the branches of science which now contribute so largely to the transformation of medicine into scientific instead of mere empirical treatment of disease.

In truth the great evil of the multiplication of such "self-supporting medical schools is that their pecuniary interests are in conflict with the necessary expansion to embrace the important new applications of modern science. Dr. Geikie speaks of the University of Toronto as a keen competitor with such schools for students; but the entire record of the University in its efforts to set a higher standard for its medical degrees proves that it voluntarily adopted and adhered to requirements which greatly reduced the number of candidates willing to encounter the severe conditions it imposed. At the late meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, Dr. Bergin, as convener, presented the report of a committee appointed the previous year "to communicate with the authorities of the Canadian and English universities and medical colleges, and obtain their views as to the necessity, if any, for a higher standard of preliminary and medical education." Important changes, based on this report were sought to be introduced into the curriculum; and on the persistent urgency of Dr. Geikie and others to defer its discussions, and to adjourn all consideration of its recommendations, Dr. Bergin, the originator and active promotor of this effort at elevating the standard of medical education in Ontario; after urging that whether designed or not, the postponing consideration of the report, as proposed, till next session would be to kill it for years to come, is further reported as saying: "I feel that we have too many medical schools; and I feel that all the opposition that we have attempts to advance the interests of the medical profession of this country comes from the schools; and if they desire it, and continue in this course, the result will be that the profession will as one man rise up and demand that the school men be excluded from this council because of their opposition to every advance in medical and preliminary education."

When, in 1887, the Legislature restored to the University of Toronto its Medical Faculty, its authorities were most anxious to prevent, if possible, the multiplication of schools; and it is important that you should know that precisely the same invitation to co-operate in the revival of the Medical Faculty was extended to the Trinity and to the Toronto Medical School. Dr. Geikie refers to such a combination of forces as was thereby aimed at for the creation of one efficient medical school, as an attempt at the impossible; and in doing so incidentally admits the fact that such a union was freely offered to him

and his colleagues. Addressing the Attorney-General, he says: "You speak of 'union colleges;' and this was suggested in 1887; but medical colleges large enough to require the services of a complete staff of professors and other teachers, can no more be rolled together than can large congregations, or public schools; and it is never wise to attempt the impossible." The remark only furnishes another proof of Dr. Geikie's failure to comprehend the condition and requirements of a thoroughly equipped medical school. In reality the united school would have been small in comparison with any of the great schools of Europe. That of Edinburgh, for example, numbers fully 2,000 medical students. The co-operation of the ablest men in both schools, superadded to the resources of the University and its efficient staff of instructors in science, would have hastened the development of what, unless the Legislature of Ontario yield to the misrepresentations of interested and unscrupulous defamers, and strangle it in its cradle, is destined I confidently believe, to become one of the greatest medical schools on this continent.

How far the proposition for united action on this new and comprehensive basis was fully considered and dealt with by the members of the Faculty of Trinity Medical College I have no means of determining; but of Dr. Geikie's action, and of the motives that guided him, we are left in no doubt. In his letter to the *Globe*, of date March 23rd, 1887, he says: "I think it will be ample time to give the subject full consideration when we learn that the Government of Ontario, with the cordial support of our Provincial Legislature, has fully decided to create, equip, and endow liberally, a new medical teaching body; and to provide for it a staff of the best teachers the country can furnish, each of whom shall have a salary secured to him of not less than \$2,000 a year for each of the principal chairs; and a suitable retiring allowance when, from age or ill-health, he is no longer able to discharge his duties. Till this is done the project is a mere 'castle in the air.' When it has assumed this tangible form I am quite sure 'Trinity Medical School' will accord to it a most careful and respectful consideration."

I leave, Sir, to yourself and to the Attorney-General, to judge how far this avowal of the Dean of Trinity Medical School in 1887, harmonizes with the "disinterested" protest of the same person in 1891, against the application by the state of public funds of any kind in promoting medical education. It is sufficient for me to invite your attention to the evidence I have adduced to show that while by the co-operation of the instructors of the University Medical Faculty with the professors and lecturers in Arts and Science, enormous advantages are secured to the medical students of Ontario; and they have for the first time opportunities placed within their reach that heretofore had to be sought in British or Foreign schools; yet so far as the instruction pertains to strictly medical subjects it constitutes no charge on the funds of the University.

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) DANIEL WILSON.

University of Toronto,

February 22nd, 1892.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 9th March, 1892.

Personal.)

MY DEAR SIR DANIEL,—Each member of the House was furnished with a copy of your very satisfactory letter in reply to Dr. Geikie. For the present I think that will be sufficient. It would be useful for me, however, to have, say twenty-five copies at my disposal as an answer to those who make inquiries by letter with regard to University

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matters. I am sorry to say that I do not like the tone of the House on the question of higher education, either as it affects our High Schools or the University. Still I think there is no danger of an attack which we cannot very successfully parry, nor is there any fear of criticism that will be injurious to either of these interests.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

Sir DANIEL WILSON, Knight, Toronto.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 27TH DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the University of Toronto, passed on the 8th day of April instant, be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute COLXIV., as to Medical Fees.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL.

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable the Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE COLXIV.

Passed April 8th, 1892.

Statute as to Medical Fees.

The Senate of the University of Toronto, enacts as follows:

1. The fees for a Matriculated Student in Medicine, comprising all the instruction offered in any one year of his course, including any Laboratory Practical Instruction fees, but not including Laboratory supply charges, shall be:

For the first year	\$75 00
For the second year	75 00
For the third year	85 00
For the fourth year	85 00

2. So much of the fee as equals the amount which would be payable by such student as an occasional student in Arts for attendance on courses in Arts, including Laboratory Practical Instruction fees, shall be credited to and form part of the fees in Arts, and the remainder only of the fee shall be credited to and form part of the fees in Medicine.

3. The Laboratory supply charges payable by such student shall be credited to and form part of the fees in Arts.

4. The fee for a Matriculated Student in Medicine, who (by reason of his having previously, as a Matriculated Student in Arts, taken a course or partial course in Arts of the character and duration required from him as a Matriculated Student in Medicine) is exempt from taking such course or partial course as a Matriculated Student in

Medicine, shall be the fee prescribed by the first section, less so much thereof as would be payable by such student as an occasional student for attendance on such courses or partial courses in Arts, including Laboratory Practical Instruction fees, but not including Laboratory supply charges.

5. A registration fee of \$5 shall be payable as heretofore, and shall be credited to and form part of the fees in Medicine.

6. All provisions as to fees to be paid by students in Medicine, inconsistent with this Statute, are hereby repealed.

7. This Statute shall come into force on the first day of June in A.D. 1892.

Vice-Chancellor,

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK, (L.S.)

Countersigned,

(Sgd.) JAS. BRENNER,
Asst. Registrar.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 11th May, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR,—I notice in the report of the last meeting of the Senate a reference to the lease of certain lands on College Avenue to the Park Hospital Trust. When that lease was approved, it was on the representation that the matter was one of great urgency and that upon the promptness with which action was taken depended the gift of \$100,000 from the late Senator Macdonald, who was then lying at the point of death, and also, because I was led to believe the terms of the proposed lease had been previously agreed to by the trustees of the University. If in approving of such lease effect was given to the transfer of property which the trustees did not intend to transfer, I shall deem it my duty, if so advised, to consider what steps should be taken, having regard to the legal difficulties involved, to restore the property affected to its original position. If, however, on consideration of all the interests concerned it is found possible to modify its terms without prejudice to any public interest to be affected by such modification, I shall be glad to consider any representations that may be made to that end.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

J. E. B. SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar University and Colleges, City.

[Copy.]

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
Registrar's Office,
May 11th, 1892.

Hon. G. W. Ross, LL.D.,
Minister of Education,
Toronto.

SIR,—At a meeting of the joint Faculties of the University and University College held on Monday, May 9, the following resolution was adopted :

"That in the opinion of the joint Arts Faculties of University College and of the University of Toronto, the alienation of the College street lots to the Park Hospital, under a lease of 999 years, which was executed by the Bursar at the request of the Vice-Chancellor, and with the approval of the Minister of Education, and without the knowledge or approval of the Senate or Board of Trustees, and under terms which contemplate the erection and maintenance by the University of additional buildings for medical teaching purposes, is a serious loss to the University, and that the Senate be requested to take steps with a view to the restoration of the property, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Education and to the Senate."

Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) JAMES BREBNER.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 4th June, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 11th ultimo respecting the lease of certain lands on College Avenue to the Park Hospital Trust.

* * * * *

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

JAMES BREBNER, Esq.,
Asst. Registrar, University,
Toronto

[No. 3087.]

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, June 20th, 1892.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a letter received from the Registrar of the University of Toronto covering, by direction of the Senate, transmission of certain reports therein referred to of the Committee on the Faculty of Medicine on the subject of the re-organization of the Medical Faculty.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) G. E. LUMSDEN,
Asst. Secretary.

The Honorable, The Minister of Education,
Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO,
Registrar's Office, June 17th, 1892.

The Hon. J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith copies of the following reports of the Committee on the Faculty of Medicine on the subject of the re-organization of the Medical Faculty, viz :

1. Report dated May 3rd, adopted by the Senate May 13th, 1892.
2. Report dated June 2nd, adopted by the Senate June 3rd, 1892.
3. Report dated June 9th, adopted by the Senate June 10th, 1892.

I do this in accordance with the following resolution, adopted by the Senate at the meeting held on June 10th :

"That the Senate, pursuant to sections 10 and 11 of statute 173 recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the appointment of the persons recommended by the report on the Standing Committee on the Medical Faculty, dated May 3rd, 1892, and adopted May 13th, 1892, and also the appointment of the persons recommended by the reports of the same Committee, dated June 2nd, 1894, and adopted June 3rd, 1892, and dated June 9th, 1892, and adopted June 10th, 1892, to the offices and upon the terms specified in the said reports and in the said statute as amended by statute 273, and that the said reports be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council with this recommendation."

The following resolution was also adopted at the same meeting of the Senate :

"That in order to carry out the recent arrangements under which the fees of medical students for instruction in Arts subjects are payable into the general funds, out of which funds the instruction is to be provided, it is necessary that the following offices be created : a temporary Lecturer and Demonstrator in Chemistry, with a salary at the rate of \$500 a year, pending re-arrangements to be made on the occupancy of the new chemical building, and a temporary assistant Demonstrator in Biology with a salary not exceeding \$500 per annum, and that the Senate recommend to the Government the creation of these offices and the appointment of incumbents, such appointments to take effect from the 1st October next.

NOTE.—The reports Nos. 2 and 3 above mentioned follow Order in Council dated 14th July, 1892, approving of same.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) JAMES BREBNER.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 14TH DAY OF JULY, A.D., 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following reports of the Standing Committee of the University of Toronto, on the Medical Faculty be approved by Your Honor, upon the terms specified therein, and pursuant to sections 10 and 11 of Statute 173, as amended by Statute 273.

1. Report dated 3rd May, 1892, and adopted May 13th, 1892.
2. Report dated 2nd June, 1892, and adopted 3rd June, 1892.
3. Report dated 9th June, 1892, and adopted 10th June, 1892.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education, Toronto.

NOTE.—The above first mentioned report dated 3rd May, 1892, has been laid upon the Table of the House.

7th, 1892.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

The Committee on the Medical Faculty beg to report with reference to the offices the recommendations for which were postponed in their general report on re-organization and also on certain other points connected with the re-organization as follows:—

1. PROFESSOR ON ANATOMY AND LECTURER ON ANATOMY.

We have to report that Professor Richardson has signified his option to take the duty of lecturing on Topographical Anatomy being that secondly mentioned in the 14th clause of the Report and that consequently the Lecturer will take the duty of lecturing to the first and second year students, being that firstly mentioned in the 14th clause.

2. DEMONSTRATOR OF PATHOLOGY.

Pursuant to the report we have consulted Prof. J. Caven, who recommends Dr. George Acheson for this appointment. In this recommendation we concur.

3. DEMONSTRATOR IN CHARGE OF THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL CLINICAL LABORATORY.

Clinical Laboratories for each of the two Medical Schools are being provided by the Hospital. By another report to be presented to the Senate, we are suggesting that the University Laboratory should be placed in charge of the University staff and connected with the Pathological Department. This view is also presented by Prof. Caven who strongly recommends for that post, Dr. John Amyot. It would be premature to complete the arrangements in this regard at this moment, but we concur in the view that at the proper time this post should be created, and Dr. Amyot appointed to it. We defer the consideration of the question of recommendation.

4. ASSISTANT DEMONSTRATORS IN ANATOMY.

Pursuant to the report we have consulted Prof. Primrose who has expressed the strong opinion that five assistant Demonstrators will be found adequate to the work, and under the special circumstances which exist will produce better results than a larger number. Professor Primrose takes the full responsibility of proposing that no more than five assistants should be present be appointed, and he recommends as most eligible for the post, the following gentlemen:—Dr. Fere, Dr. Starr, Dr. Thistle, Dr. F. W. Cane, Dr. A. R. Gordon. We are of opinion that the views of Professor Primrose who is responsible for the conduct of this branch of the work should have weight and we recommend that five only out of the nine assistant Demonstrators suggested by the report should at present be appointed, and we concur in Professor Primrose's recommendation as to the nominees.

5. LECTURER IN TOXICOLOGY.

We recommend that Professor Ellis be appointed temporary Lecturer in Toxicology, the permanent arrangements for which subject are pursuant to the report postponed till after the completion of the chemical building.

6. MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL LECTURER.

We recommend that Professor David Mills, Q.C., be appointed Legal Lecturer on Jurisprudence.

(Sgd.) EDWARD BLAKE.

Registrar's Office,
June 2nd, 1892.

The Committee on the Medical Faculty beg to report as follows :—

1. We recommend Dr. Bertram Spencer, of Toronto, as nominee for the office of Medical Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.

2. We recommend that all the appointments in the Medical Faculty take effect from 22nd August, A.D., 1892, being the period of expiration of five years from the date of the first appointments.

3. We recommend that this report with our report on the subject of appointments be transmitted to the Government as embodying the recommendations of the Senate on the appointments.

4. We beg to transmit a letter from W. S. Lee, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital, to our minute on Clinical Facilities.

5. We beg to transmit a letter from Prof. Adam H. Wright the Secretary to the Medical Faculty in reference to the allowance to Prof. Primrose, for the services this year as Demonstrator in Anatomy and we recommend in pursuance thereof that one hundred dollars (\$100) be so allowed and that the Board of Trustees be requested to direct the payment thereof out of the Medical Faculty funds available for the purpose.

6. We beg to transmit a letter from Professor John Caven and Professor Primrose, requesting for the reasons therein given that payment of their guaranteed stipend of \$1,500 a year be made monthly, and we recommend that in case they are appointed on the terms of our report, by the Government, payment be made as requested out of Medical Faculty funds available for the purpose, the first payment to be made for the period from 22nd August to 30th September, on the 1st day of October, and the subsequent payments on the first day of each month, and that the Board of Trustees be requested to direct the payments accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) EDWARD BLAKE,
Acting Chairman.

Registrar's Office,
June 9th, 1892.

Adopted, June 10th, 1892.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 14TH DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed 10th June, 1892, be approved of by Your Honor :

Statute COLXXV.—Respecting a Curriculum in Medicine.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable
The Minister of Education.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE 275.

*Respecting a Curriculum in Medicine.**Passed June 10th, 1892.*

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

That the requirements for certificates for the various examinations now in force according to the Curriculum in Medicine be repealed and the following substituted therefor :

Certificates are required for the different examinations.

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Of having attended

- In Anatomy a course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Physiology a course of at least 50 lectures and demonstrations.
- In Inorganic Chemistry a course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Physics a course of at least 25 lectures and demonstrations.
- In Biology a course of at least 40 lectures.
- In Practical Chemistry a course of at least 50 hours.
- In Practical Biology a course of at least 50 hours.
- In Practical Anatomy a course of instruction during six months.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

Of having attended

- In Anatomy a second course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Physiology a second course of at least 50 lectures and demonstrations.
- In Inorganic Chemistry a second course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics a second course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Embryology and Histology a course of laboratory instruction of at least 50 hours.
- In Anatomy a second course of instruction during six months.
- In Pharmacy a course of instruction during three months.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

Of having attended

- In Medicine a course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Clinical Medicine a course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Surgery a course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Clinical Surgery a course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Materia Medica and Therapeutics a course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Obstetrics a course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Pathology a course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Practical Pathology a course of at least 50 hours.

FOURTH EXAMINATION.

(1) Of having attended

- In Medicine a second course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Clinical Medicine a second course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Surgery a second course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Clinical Surgery a second course of at least 50 lectures.
- In Pathology a second course of at least 50 lectures.

In Practical Pathology a second course of at least 50 hours.
 In Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology a second course of at least 50 lectures.
 In Gynecology a second course of at least 50 lectures.
 In Hygiene a second course of at least 25 lectures.
 In Medical Psychology a second course of at least 12 lectures.
 In Topographical Anatomy a second course of at least 50 hours.

- (2) Of having conducted at least six labors.
- (3) Of proficiency in vaccination.
- (Note in respect to 2 and 3 certificates will be received from any registered practitioner.)
- (4) Of attendance for eighteen months in the wards of a Public Hospital having not less than 100 beds.
- (5) Of attendance for twelve months on the out-practice of a Hospital or Dispensary or with a regular practitioner.
- (6) Of having attended 12 autopsies.

That the subjects of the different examinations now in force according to the Curriculum in Medicine be repealed and the following substituted therefor :

Subjects of the different examinations :

FIRST EXAMINATION.

1. Anatomy.
2. Physiology.
3. Biology.
4. Inorganic Chemistry.
5. Physics.

SECOND EXAMINATION.

1. Elements of Organic Chemistry.
2. Practical Chemistry, inclusive of Chemistry applied to Physiology.
3. Anatomy.
4. Physiology.
5. Embryology and Histology.
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

THIRD EXAMINATION.

1. Medicine.
2. Surgery.
3. General Pathology, including morbid anatomy and the mode of conducting autopsies.
4. Obstetrics.
5. Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery.
6. Therapeutics.

FOURTH EXAMINATION.

1. Medicine.
2. Surgery.
3. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
4. Hygiene.
5. Medical Psychology.
6. Clinical Examinations in Medicine and Surgery.
7. General and Special Pathology.
8. Medical Jurisprudence.
9. Therapeutics.
10. Topographical Anatomy.

PRIMARY EXAMINATION.

1. Anatomy.
2. Physiology.
3. Biology.
4. Embryology and Histology.
5. Chemistry (Inorganic and Organic Chemistry applied to Physiology).
6. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

FINAL EXAMINATION.

1. Medicine.
2. Clinical Medicine.
3. Surgery.
4. Clinical Surgery.
5. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
6. Therapeutics.
7. Medical Jurisprudence.
8. General and Special Pathology and Pathological Histology.
9. Hygiene.
10. Mental Diseases.
11. Topographical Anatomy.

Wherever possible, Practical as well as Written examinations will be required.

Vice-Chancellor, (L.S.)

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK.

Countersigned,
(Sgd.) JAS. BREBNER,

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statute of the Senate of the University of Toronto, passed 10th June, 1892, be approved of by Your Honor :

Statute CCLXXIII.—Amending Statute No. 173, respecting Teaching Faculty in Medicine.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE 273.

Amending Statute 173.

Passed June 10th, 1892.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. In amendment of section 5 of the said statute it shall not be necessary that the Secretary of the Medical Faculty be a Member of the Board of Management.
2. Section 7 of the said Statute is repealed and the following substituted :
The Teaching Faculty in Medicine shall consist of the following :

A.

Inspectors not forming part of the staff in Arts.

I.—ANATOMY.

1. Professor of Anatomy.
2. Associate Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.
3. Lecturer in Anatomy.
4. Assistant Demonstrators in Anatomy (Maximum number 9).

II.—SURGERY.

5. Professor of Surgery.
6. Professor of Clinical Surgery.
7. Professor of Clinical Surgery.
8. Associate Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

III.—PATHOLOGY.

9. Professor of Pathology.
10. Demonstrator of Pathology.

IV.—MEDICINE.

11. Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
12. Associate Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
13. Lecturer in Clinical Medicine.

V.—PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS.

14. Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
15. Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics.

VI.—GYNÆCOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.

- 16.—Professor of Gynæcology.
- 17.—Professor of Obstetrics.

VII.—OPHTHALMOLOGY, OTOLOGY, LARYNGOLOGY AND RHINOLOGY

18. Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
19. Clinical Lecturer in Otology.
20. Clinical Lecturer in Laryngology and Rhinology.

VIII.—HYGIENE.

21. Professor of Hygiene.

IX.—TOXICOLOGY.

22. Lecturer in Toxicology.

X.—MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

23. Medical Lecturer.
24. Legal Lecturer.

B.

Instructors forming part of the Staff in Arts.

I.—BIOLOGY.

1. Professor of General Biology.
2. Professor of Physiology and Lecturer in Arts.
3. Demonstrator.
4. Fellow.

II.—CHEMISTRY.

5. Professor of Chemistry.
- 6 Demonstrator.

III.—PHYSICS.

7. Professor of Physics.
8. Lecturer.

C.

I.

Such other Professors, Lecturers, Demonstrators and Instructors as may from time to time be appointed.

Besides the teaching Faculty in Medicine provided by the second section of this statute there shall be an extra mural professor of medical psychology, whose tickets for attendance on lectures shall be recognized for University purposes.

The second and third sections of this statute shall have effect on and after the 22nd day of August, in A.D. 1892.

Vice-Chancellor,

Countersigned.

(Sgd.) WM. MULOCK. (L.S.)

(Sgd.) Jas. BREBNER.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE 14TH DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1892.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved by your Honor :

"That in order to carry out the recent arrangements under which the fees of medical students for instruction in Arts subjects are payable into the general funds, out of which funds the instruction is to be provided, it is necessary that the following officers be created : A temporary lecturer and demonstrator in chemistry, with a salary at the rate of five hundred dollars (\$500) a year, pending re-arrangements to be made on the occupancy of the new chemical building, and a temporary assistant demonstrator in biology, with a salary not exceeding \$500 per year, and that the Senate recommend to the Government the creation of these offices and the appointment of incumbents, such appointments to take effect from the 1st October next."

Certified.

(Sgd.)

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable,
The Minister of Education.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1892.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the report of the Honorable the Minister of Education, dated 18th August, inst, wherein he states :

1. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars authorized by Order in Council of 29th April, 1891 (ratified by the Legislative Assembly at its last session) to be expended for a gymnasium and students' union and Convocation Hall for the University of Toronto, has so far remained unexpended.

2. That the trustees of the University have received tenders for the erection of the building according to plans submitted, estimated to cost in all thirty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars (31,892.)

3. That it appears from the reports of the said trustees that by a modification of the plans originally approved, the trustees will be able to proceed with the erection of the said building and pay any charges in excess of the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) approved by the Legislature, out of moneys now subscribed for this purpose and accruing rents.

The Minister recommends that the said plans as so modified be approved of.

The committee advise that the said plans modified as aforesaid, be approved by your honor, and that the trustees be authorized to expend out of the permanent fund of the said University the said sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) as approved by the Legislative Assembly, and no more.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
THE 30TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D. 1892.

Having regard to the report of the standing committee on the Faculty of Medicine on the subject of re-organization, dated the 3rd day of May, 1892, a copy of which is submitted herewith, and subject to the conditions as to tenure of office and emoluments in this said report mentioned, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following persons be appointed to the teaching staff of the said Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto, namely :

1. J. H. Richardson, M.D., M.R.C.S., to be Professor of Anatomy.
2. Alexander Primrose, M.D., to be Associate Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy.
3. H. Wilberforce Aikins, B.A.M.B., to be Lecturer on Anatomy.
4. W. T. Aikins, M.D., LL.D. to be Professor of Surgery.
5. L. McFarlane, M.B., to be Professor of Clinical Surgery.
6. Irving H. Cameron, M.B., to be Professor of Clinical Surgery.
7. George A. Peters, M.B., to be Associate Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
8. John Caven, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., to be Professor of Pathology.
9. J. E. Graham, M.D., L.R.C.P., to be Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
10. A. McPhedran, M.D., to be Associate Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
11. W. P. Caven, M.D., to be Lecturer in Clinical Medicine.
12. J. M. McCallum, M.D., to be Professor of Pharmacology and Therapeutics.
13. O. R. Avison, M.D., to be Demonstrator of Materia Medica and Elementary Therapeutics.
14. Uzziel Ogden, M.D., to be Professor of Gynaecology.

15. Adam H. Wright, B.A., M.B., to be Professor of Obstetrics.
 16. R. A. Reeve, B.A., M.D., to be Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology.
 17. G. H. Burnham, M.D., to be Clinical Lecturer in Ophthalmology.
 18. George R. McDonagh, M.D., L.R.C.P., to be Clinical Lecturer in Laryngology and Rhinology.
 19. W. Oldwright, M.A., M.D., to be Professor of Hygiene.
 20. W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.D., to be temporary Lecturer in Toxicology.
 21. Bertram Spencer, M.B., to be a Medical Lecturer.
 22. The Honorable David Mills, LL.B., to be a Legal Lecturer.
 23. Daniel Clark, M.D., to be extra-mural Professor of Medical Psychology.
- The Committee farther advise that the said appointments do take effect from and after the 22nd day of August last.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
 Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable,
 The Minister of Education.

NOTE.—The above-mentioned Report of the standing committee on the Faculty of Medicine was laid upon the table of the House, 1893.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
 THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1893.

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the following Statutes of the Senate of the University of Toronto be approved of by Your Honor.

Statute 284.—Respecting the Curriculum in Medicine, (passed 24th February, 1893).

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
 Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Honorable,
 The Minister of Education.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

STATUTE 284.

Respecting the Curriculum in Medicine.

Passed February 24th, 1893.

By the Senate of the University of Toronto, be it enacted :

1. That students of the present Fourth year in the Faculty of Medicine who have already taken the examination in Topographical Anatomy, Therapeutics, Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence be exempted from examination in the same subjects in the Fourth year as demanded by the present Curriculum.

2. That the present Third year be allowed to elect to take the Third and Fourth year examinations as amended.

SUBJECTS OF THIRD EXAMINATION.

1. Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
2. Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
3. General Pathology.
4. Obstetrics (Physiological).
5. Therapeutics.
6. Topographical Anatomy.

SUBJECTS OF THE FOURTH EXAMINATION.

1. Medicine and Clinical Medicine.
2. Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
3. Obstetrics (Pathological) and diseases of women and children.
4. Hygiene.
5. General and special Pathology.
6. Medical Jurisprudence.
7. Medical Psychology.
3. That in awarding the Faculty and Starr medals the comparative value of the various subjects be estimated according to the following schedules :

FIRST EXAMINATION.

Anatomy	200
Physiology	200
Biology	200
Chemistry	200
Physics	100
Total	900

SECOND EXAMINATION.

Anatomy	300
Physiology	300
Embryology and Histology	200
Chemistry	200
Materia Medica and Pharmacy	100
Total	1,100

THIRD EXAMINATION.

Medicine and Clinical Medicine	200
Surgery and Clinical Surgery	200
Topographical Anatomy	100
Obstetrics (Physiological)	100
Therapeutics	100
General Pathology	100
Total	800

FOURTH EXAMINATION.

Medicine and Clinical Medicine.....	200
Surgery and Clinical Surgery.....	200
Obstetrics (Pathological) and diseases of women and children.....	200
Medical Jurisprudence.....	100
Hygiene	100
Pathology	150
Medical Psychology.....	50

Total 1,000

4. That to the list of the subjects one which the Starr medals are awarded there be added Embryology of the Second and Pathology of the Fourth examination.

Countersigned.

Vice-Chancellor,

(Sgd)

JAMES BREBNER,

(Sgd.)

WM. MULOCK.

Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,

March 30, 1893.

Hon. J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary,
Toronto.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Council of the University of Toronto to transmit the following report to you for the Government.

The Council recommend that there be separate representation of the Arts and Medical Faculties, according to the following scheme:

(1) Three representatives of the Arts Faculty to be elected by the Arts Faculty in rotation according to seniority.

(2) Two representatives of the Medical Faculty, one of whom shall be the dean for the time being, the other chosen E. H. C. by election, such representation to exist during the life of the Senate, and in such election members of the Faculty who are also members of the Faculty of Arts shall not be eligible for appointments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.)

JAMES BREBNER.

TORONTO, 7th April, 1893.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Honourable the Minister of Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, covering a copy of a report of the University of Toronto respecting separate representation of the Arts and Medical Faculties on the University Council.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.)

HENRY R. ALLEY.

JAMES BREBNER, ESQ.,

Registrar University,

City.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

April 29, 1892.

Enquiries made by Mr. Houston :

I. Has the former site of Wycliffe College or the land lying between that site and College street, or any portion of either, been leased or sold for hospital purposes.

II. If so, to whom has the land been conveyed? When was the conveyance executed? What is the consideration in the deed of conveyance?

III. What is the Bursar's estimate of the present value of the land so conveyed.

Answers to the above questions as given in a copy of the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, furnished by the Bursar and certified by him.

University Park Lots 7. 10.
" 8. 9.

The Bursar reports as follows :

1. That on the tenth March, 1887, the following Board Minute appears :

Letter from the Minister of Education was read at the meeting of the Board of Trustees, asking Board to defer consideration of application of parties to lease lots on College street in front of Wycliffe College.

2. That on the 4th January, 1890, lots 8 and 9, fronting on College street, were leased to the trustees of the Park Hospital for 999 years, for the said hospital and educational purposes only, yielding and paying therefor yearly during the said term by way of rent such moneys as the Senate may from time to time require to be paid by students for the privilege of attending said Hospital for educational purposes, on the following conditions :

(a) That the said hereafter demised lands (8 and 9), and also certain other lands, formerly leased by the Bursar to the P. E. Div. School Corporation, being lots numbers 7 and 10, according to a plan of a sub-division of part of the University Park, filed in the Registry Office of the City of Toronto as Plan D. 18, which said lease and the term thereby demised have been assigned to the said the trustees of the Park Hospital, should be held and used by the said the Park Hospital Trustees only for hospital purposes and for such educational purposes in connection therewith and with the medical faculty of the University of Toronto, as the Senate of the said University may from time to time, in that behalf, determine.

(b) That Her Majesty, for and on behalf of and as trustee for the said University of Toronto, may from time to time erect and maintain on said lands, notwithstanding the estate therein of the Park Hospital Trustees, such building or buildings as may be deemed necessary by the Senate of the University of Toronto for educational purposes in connection with the said hospital, and for such purposes may use, occupy and enjoy the same.

(c) That no building or buildings shall at any time hereafter be erected by the lessees upon the said demised or other lands without the approval first had and obtained of the Senate of the University of Toronto.

(d) That the successors of the trustees of the said the Park Hospital Trustees shall from time to time be appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto in accordance with the provisions of such statute or statutes as the Senate may from time to time enact.

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TORONTO.

April 29, 1892.

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3. The Bursar reports that on the fourth day of January, 1890, the following papers, viz.: Lease of lots 8 and 9 to the trustees of the Park Hospital, and lease of land on south side Hoskin avenue, to Protestant-Episcopal Divinity School or Wycliffe College, were presented to him for execution, and assignment of lease of lots 7 and 10 by the Protestant-Episcopal Divinity School Corporation to trustees of Park Hospital for assent by the solicitor for the University, who stated that he came at the request of the Vice-Chancellor.

That the papers referred to had previously received the approval of the Minister of Education as signified by the usual memo., as follows :

Approved,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS,

Minister of Education.

That thereon the Bursar executed them, and after entering the fact of their execution in the "Seal Book" they were taken away by the solicitor.

4. That the duplicate original of lease of lots 8 and 9 to the trustees of the Park Hospital was returned to the Bursar by the Solicitor on the 23rd day of October, A.D. 1891. That lease of land on south side of Hoskin avenue to Protestant-Episcopal Divinity School Corporation was returned to the Bursar on the 28th April, 1892.

5. That the arrangements which resulted in the execution of these papers were never submitted to the Board for its consideration.

6. That on the 9th January, 1890, the following appears on the Minutes of the Board.

"University Park. }
Lots 8 and 9, } Lease to Park Hospital.—Approved.
" 7 " 10. }

Assignment of lease of Protestant-
Episcopal Divinity School to Park } Approved.
Hospital Trustees. }

Land south of } Lease to Wycliffe College of one acre.—Approved."
Hoskin avenue. }

7. That the documents themselves were not then or at any time submitted to the Board.

With regard to the value of lots 8 and 9 the Bursar cannot undertake to make an estimate of the present value of the property.

TORONTO, 10th May, 1892.

THE BURSAR,
Simcoe street, Toronto.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you a copy of eight questions relating to the addition to the Biological Building, to put at the Senate meeting on Friday next. May I beg that you will move the Board to supply me, in so far as it can do so, with the replies at its earliest convenience, and in time for the meeting.

Yours truly,

(Sgd. JAMES BREBNER.

(Enclosed.)

Questions by Mr. McLean:

1. Has the attention of the Senate or the Board of Trustees been called to the printed letter of Dr. W. B. Geikie, of November 3rd, 1891,* in which he states that the addition to the Biological Building, commonly known as the Museum Wing, comprises a Medical School Building, including dissecting rooms above and vats for preserving anatomical material below, and with class rooms for other medical work between, that though manifestly intended for medical teaching purposes, this was, during construction, a carefully kept secret; and that it is a fact resting on undoubted authority, that even the Government as such, knew nothing of these purposes till some months ago, when the buildings were examined after completion?

2. Was the Senate or the Board consulted before construction on the subject of the designed use of the building? Were the plans submitted to either the Senate or Board? Was either the Senate or the Board asked to approve of the designed use?

3. Did the Senate or the Board approve of the plans? Did the Board transmit the plans for the approval of the Senate, or the Government, or both?

4. Did the plans prepared by the University Architect, and submitted to the Board or Senate or Government contain any indication of the designed use?

5. If not, why did not the University Architect insert such indication?

6. What action, if any, did the Senate or Board take, and what information was laid before the Board or Senate on the occasion of any action?

7. Was the Board, when it took action, aware of the designed use?

8. If the Board was not aware of the designed use, who is responsible for the preparation of the plans and the proceedings which resulted in the erection of the building.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 11th May, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR,—I notice in the report of the last meeting of the Senate a reference to the lease of certain lands on College avenue to the Park Hospital Trust. When that lease was approved it was on the representation that the matter was one of great urgency and that upon the promptness with which action was taken depended the gift of \$100,000 from the late Senator Macdonald who was then lying at the point of death, and also because I was led to believe the terms of the proposed lease had been previously agreed to by the Trustees of the University.

If in approving of such lease effect was given to the transfer of property which the Trustees did not intend to transfer, I shall deem it my duty, if so advised, to consider what steps should be taken, having regard to the legal difficulties involved, to restore the property affected to its original position. If however on consideration of all the interests concerned it is found possible to modify its terms without prejudice to any public interest to be affected by such modification I shall be glad to consider any representations that may be made to that end.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) GEO. W. ROSS.

JAMES BREBNER, Esq.,
Assistant-Registrar, University,
City.

*NOTE.—For this letter see Sessional Paper 68, 1892.

Copy of the resolution passed by the Executive Committee of University College Alumni Association, mentioned in the minutes of the Senate for May 13th, 1892 :

"That in view of the serious financial loss to the University, which has been occasioned by the alienation of lots 8 and 9 on College street to the Park Hospital Trustees, the Executive Committee of the University College Alumni Association request the Senate to take immediate steps to secure the restoration of the property, and that copies of the resolution be sent to the Senate and Minister of Education."

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

MAY 13th, 1892

Enquiries by Mr. Houston :

1. Where are the meetings of the Trustees of the Park Hospital held ?
2. Is the University Bursar the Secretary of the Hospital Board ?
3. Is the University Solicitor the Solicitor of the Park Hospital ?
4. Who are the Park Hospital Trustees ?
5. Is the bequest of \$60,000 to the Park Hospital by the late Senator Macdonald charged on his real estate ? Did he die within six months of the date of his will ? Is the bequest valid or void under the Mortmain Acts ?

These enquiries were sent to the Bursar and to the Solicitor of the University, whose replies are as follows :—

JAMES BRENNER, Esq.,
Assistant-Registrar,
University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., enclosing copy of questions relating to the Park Hospital, to be put at the Senate meeting, and asked for replies to questions 1, 2, and 4, I beg to transmit herewith the answers of the Board to the questions designated.

In the same connection I beg to state, for the information of the Senate, that at the meeting of the Board yesterday there was read the following copy of a minute of the Park Hospital trustees passed at a meeting of the trustees on the 7th inst.

"Moved by Dr. Hoskin and resolved, That a committee consisting of the chairman and Dr. Hoskin be and hereby are appointed to confer with the Minister of Education and the trustees of the University and the Senate to see whether arrangements can be made for the substitution, for Park Hospital purposes, of other lands in lieu of a portion of the lots in front of Wycliffe College."

The Board, at their meeting yesterday, appointed the Chancellor and Prof. Loudon a committee in conformity with the above resolution of the Park Hospital Trustees.

There was also read a letter from the Minister of Education, a copy of which I was directed to transmit to you, as follows :

TORONTO, May 11th, 1892.

MY DEAR SIR,—I notice in the report of the last meeting of the Senate a reference to the lease of certain lands on College Avenue to the Park Hospital Trust.

When the lease was approved it was on the representation that the matter was one of great urgency, and that upon the promptness with which action was taken depended the gift of \$100,000 from the late Senator Macdonald who was then lying at the point of death, and also because I was lead to believe the terms of the proposed lease had been previously agreed to by the trustees of the University. If in approving of such lease effect was given to the transfer of property which the trustees did not intend to transfer, I shall

deem it my duty, if so advised, to consider what steps should be taken, having regard to the legal difficulties involved, to restore the property affected to its original position. If, however, on consideration of all the interests concerned, it is found possible to modify its terms without prejudice to any public interest to be affected by such modifications, I shall be glad to consider any representations that may be made to that end.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) G. W. Ross.

J. E. B. SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar University and Colleges,
City.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

TORONTO, 12th May, 1892.

JAS. BRENNER, Esq.,
Registrar Toronto University,
Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I have yours of the 10th inst. requesting a reply to questions numbers 3 and 5 on the enclosed memorandum.

In reply question 3 I beg to say that so far as I am aware no solicitor has been appointed by the Park Hospital.

In matters between the Park Hospital and the University the solicitor for the University acted for the University on instructions communicated by the Vice-Chancellor.

In answer to question 5, the bequest of \$60,000 and other bequests are payable out of a fund to be created by the sale of real estate, and of the horses, carriages, plate and household furniture of the testator.

Mr. Macdonald died within six months from the date of his will. In my opinion the bequest is void.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) WM. MACDONALD.

QUESTIONS *re* PARK HOSPITAL.

Question I.—When are the meetings of the Trustees of the Park Hospital held?

Answer I.—When desired by the President of the Trust.

Question II.—Is the University bursar the secretary of the Hospital board?

Answer II.—He is.

Question III.—Is the University solicitor the solicitor of the Park Hospital?

(No answer requested of the Board.)

Question IV.—Who are the Park Hospital trustees?

Answer IV.—Wm. Mulock, M.P., President; George A. Cox, Henry Cawthra, John Hoskin, Q.C., Sir Daniel Wilson, Wm. Christie, Donald McKay, Geo. Gooderham, James Scott, Hon. C. S. Patterson, Hon. Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Arthur B. Lee, Hon. J. A. Boyd, E. B. Osler, Sir C. S. Gzowski.

Question V.—Is the bequest of \$60,000 to the Park Hospital by the late Senator Macdonald charged on his real estate? Did he die within six months of the date of his will? Is the bequest valid or void under the Mortmain Act?

(No answer requested of Board)

In answer to the following inquiries from Mr. Maclean the accompanying letters from the bursar and architect were read:—

Mr. Maclean inquires:

1. Has the attention of the Senate of the Board of Trustees been called to the printed letter of Dr. W. B. Geikie, of November 3rd, 1891, in which he states that the addition to the Biological Building, commonly known as the Museum wing, comprises a medical school building, including dissecting rooms above and vats for preserving anatomical material below, and with class-rooms for other medical work between; that though manifestly intended for medical teaching purposes, this was, during construction, a carefully kept secret, and that it is a fact resting on undoubted authority that even the Government as such knew nothing of these purposes till some months ago when the buildings were examined after completion?

2. Was the Senate or Board consulted before construction on the subject of the designed use of the building? Were the plans submitted to either the Senate or Board? Was either the Senate or Board asked to approve of the designed use?

3. Did the Senate or the Board approve of the plans? Did the Board transmit the plans for the approval of the Senate or the Government, or both?

4. Did the plans prepared by the University architect and submitted to the Board or Senate or Government contain any indication of the designed use?

5. If not, why did not the University architect insert such indication?

6. What action, if any, did the Senate or Board take, and what information was laid before the Board or Senate on the occasion of any action?

7. Was the Board, when it took action, aware of the designed use?

8. If the Board was not aware of the designed use who is responsible for the preparation of the plans and the proceedings which resulted in the erection of the building?

Answer to Question 1.—The attention of the Board has not been called to Dr. Geikie's letter!

Answer to Question 2.—All consultations with the Board before construction on the subject of any designated use of the building, all plans submitted to the Board and all requests to the Board to approve of any designated use of the building appear in the following, which are copies of all the correspondence of the Board and all its minutes on the subject.

MINUTE OF 19TH MARCH, 1889.

(Letter from Architect.)

BIOLOGICAL BUILDINGS,
TORONTO, 19th March, 1889.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—By request of Professor Ramsay Wright I send you herewith tracings from sketches which I have prepared for the proposed addition to the Biological Building for museum and other purposes.

Yours truly,
(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

“The Board recognizes the desirableness of erecting, as soon as can safely be done, an addition to the new Science Building already in progress, with a view to accommodate

Geology and other departments, and for which plans have been submitted, proposed by the University architect at an estimated cost of \$60,000, but the Board are not prepared to recommend an expenditure from the capital fund until they ascertain what prospect there is of its being replaced and from what source."

MINUTE OF 11TH APRIL, 1889.

"Science Building in University grounds, Order in Council authorizing expenditure of \$60,000. (Copy of an Order in Council approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 20th day of March, A.D. 1809.)

Upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education, the Committee of Council advise that the sum of \$60,000 be set apart out of any permanent fund belonging to or invested for the endowment of the University of Toronto and University College for the erection of such buildings as your Honor in Council may approve of, to provide better facilities for the Science Department of the said University.

Certified.

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

To J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

"The Bursar to invite the attention of the Minister of Education to the request of the Board to know how the capital and income are to be replaced."

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 12th April, 1889.

The Hon. GEORGE W. ROSS, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

MY DEAR SIR.—I yesterday submitted to the Board of Trustees the Order in Council dated 20th ult., authorizing the setting apart of \$60,000 for the erection of science buildings in the University grounds. I have been directed by the Board to invite your attention to their request as conveyed to you by Sir Daniel Wilson, to know how the capital sum thus expended and the income therefrom are to be replaced.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Minute of 3rd October, 1889.

"Extension of Science Building, including accommodation for Museum. Plan submitted. Letter of Architect 3rd October, 1889."

[Copy.]

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the Vice-Chancellor to send you for submission to the Board the accompanying sketches, showing the proposed extension of the Biological Building for the accommodation of the Museum, etc.; also to give you an approximate estimate of the cost.

It is impossible to say with certainty what the cost will be until working drawings and specifications are prepared and tenders obtained. But as the new building is intended to be of the same general character as the present one I assume that the comparative cost of the two will be in proportion to their cubic contents. On this basis the cost of the new building should be about \$68,000, or possibly less, as a larger quantity of work is usually done at a cheaper rate than a smaller.

The approximate sum mentioned to the Vice-Chancellor in March last was based upon a rough sketch plan of which no elevations had been made.

The outline of the plan has after further consideration been changed in the sketches now submitted with the effect of throwing part of the building further west into the ravine, thus increasing the depth of the foundation walls.

The purposes for which the building is to be used have also necessitated its being, in part at least, considerably higher than the present building.

These causes have combined to make the cubic contents greater than was at that time anticipated, and account for the difference in the amounts of the two estimates.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

Architect authorized to apply for tenders. Minute 17th October, 1889.

Letter from the Architect 15th October, 1889, as to proposed new Museum Building.

[Copy.]

TORONTO, 15th October, 1889.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—I am requested by the Vice-Chancellor to report to you for the information of the Board that the changes suggested by them to be made on the sketch plans for the proposed new Museum Building submitted at their last meeting, are being embodied in the working plans which I am now preparing and that the effect of these changes will be to effect a reduction in the cost of the building.

It is difficult to say just what the amount of the reduction will be on account of the approximate estimate submitted with the sketches having been arrived at by cubing, but it should be greater than the proportionate amount that would result from the mere reduction in cubic contents caused by the lowering of the room over the Museum, because by the substitution of skylights for the arcaded series of windows a considerable amount of the most expensive stonework in the design has been done away with.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

"The plans for the proposed addition to the Biological Laboratory were finally approved by the Board to-day and directed to be forwarded to the Minister of Education for his approval. The Board are advised by their Architect that the proposed work can be accomplished for something under \$68,000, and they would respectfully ask the Minister to authorize them to proceed with the work at the earliest possible moment."

TORONTO, 17th October, 1889.

The Hon. GEO. W. ROSS, M.P.P.,
Minister of Education, Toronto.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to send you herewith a minute of the Board of Trustees, passed at a meeting held to-day.

The minute is as follows:

The plans for the proposed addition to the Biological Laboratory were finally approved by the Board to-day and directed to be forwarded to the Minister of Education for his approval. The Board are advised by their Architect that the proposed work can be accomplished for something under \$68,000, and they would respectfully ask the Minister to authorize them to proceed with the work at the earliest possible moment.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH,
Bursar.

Minute of 14th November, 1889.

"Science Building Order in Council approving of plans."

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1889.

Referring to the resolution of the Legislative Assembly, passed on the 21st March, 1889, approving of an Order in Council authorizing the expenditure of sixty thousand dollars for the accommodation of the Science Department of the University of Toronto and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Education the Committee of Council advise that the plans for the said buildings prepared by Mr. D. B. Dick and adopted by the Trustees of the University be approved by your Honor, subject to the limitation as to the amount of money to be expended.

Certified,

(Sgd.) J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,
Assistant Clerk, Executive Council, Ontario.

To J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

"Read."

The Board have procured from the Architect and transmit herewith for the information of the Senate the sketch plans and also the working plans and drawings referred to. The following is a copy of the Architect's letter when forwarding the plans:

TORONTO, 11th May, 1892.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—As requested by your letter of yesterday, I beg to send you herewith the sketch plans and drawings of the Museum Building which were submitted to the Board and consisting of two sheets tracings dated 15th March, 1889, three sheets sketches dated 27th September, 1889, and 11 sheets working drawings.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

Supplementary letter from the Architect:

TORONTO, May 11th, 1892.

J. E. BERKELEY SMITH, Esq.,
Bursar, University of Toronto.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your enquiry by telephone, I beg to say that to the best of my recollection the names which appear in pencil on some of the rooms on the plans which I sent you to-day were not there at the time the plans were submitted to the Board.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect.

Answer to Question III.—The Board did not transmit the plans for the approval of the Senate.

The action of the Board as to the approval of the plans and their transmission to the Government, appears from the extracts furnished in reply to the second question.

Answer to Question IV.—The sketches and plans are transmitted to the Senate in order that it may see whatever indications they contain of the designed use of any part of the structure.

Answer to Question V.—The Board cannot say why no indication of the designed use of certain parts of the building was given by the Architect, and suggest a reference to the Architect on this subject.

Answer to Question VI. The action of the Board and the information laid before it on the occasion of such action is contained in the correspondence and minutes of the Board in the answer to Question II. and in the sketches and plans transmitted to the Senate.

Answer to Question VII.—All the knowledge of the Board as to the designed use of any part of the structure is shown by the said correspondence, minutes, sketches and plans.

Answer to Question VIII.—The Board refers to the said papers as giving the only indications in its possession as to who is responsible, and suggests a reference to the Architect as to the preparation of plans.

Following is the Architect's letter.

May 11th, 1892.

JAMES BREBNER, Esq.,
Registrar Toronto University,

SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., enclosing a copy of certain questions to be put at the Senate meeting on Friday night, and requesting me to supply you with replies to them in so far as they concern me, I beg now to do so in so far as the matters referred to come within my knowledge.

Question II.—I was not present at any meeting either of the Senate or the Board in reference to the plans of the Museum building.

On March 19th 1889, I sent to the Bursar tracings from sketches of floor plans which I had prepared from the proposed addition to the Biological building.

On October 3rd, 1889, I sent to the Bursar for submission to the Board, sketch plans as amended and elevations of the proposed addition with an approximate estimate of cost.

On December 5th, 1889, I sent to the Bursar the working drawings and specifications together with the tenders received for the erection of the building and a report thereon.

Question III.—On December 9th, 1889, the Bursar wrote informing me that the working drawings, etc., had been submitted to the Board, that my report had been adopted and that he was directed to execute the various contracts.

Question IV.—On the tracings submitted on the 19th March, 1889, the rooms are named as follows :—Basement—boiler and coal rooms, store rooms for Mineralogical Department, caretaker's apartments, storerooms, student's waiting-room, coat-room and lavatory.

Ground floor—lecturer, chemical store space reserved for Mineralogical Department, Professor of Geology, preparation room, lecture room, Mezzanine.

First floor—fellow, curator, museum, geological museums, lecture room continued.

Second floor—workroom, workroom, museum galleries ; one large and one small room on this floor were not named.

On the sketch plans submitted on 3rd October, 1889, the rooms are named as follows :

Basement—boiler room and coals, caretaker's apartments, professor's lavatory, museum, storeroom, storeroom preparation room, lecture room, reading-room.

Ground floor—lecturer, museum, class specimens, professors' room, lecture room, reading room.

First floor—fellow, museum, museum lecture room continued

Second floor—On all of the rooms on this floor, the dimensions only were marked.

On the working drawings the rooms are named as follows :

Basement—boiler room and coals, caretaker's apartments, store-room, professors' lavatory, students' waiting-room, coat-room and lavatory.

The two rooms now used as preserving rooms were not named nor was the sub-basement room below the west one.

Ground floor—lecturer (Biology) store room, museum, lecture room. The two ante-rooms at the south end of the lecture-room were not named nor was the room at the north end now used as a students' reading-room.

First floor—fellow (Biology) museum, lecture room continued. The room on this floor now occupied by professor Chapman was not named.

Second floor—None of the rooms on this floor were named.

Question V.—I was instructed not to put names on the rooms used for Anatomical purposes because as I understood of the possibility of objection being made by residents in the neighborhood such possibility being indicated by the opposition to the proposal to convert Wycliffe College old building into an Hospital.

Question VI.—In my letter 3rd October, 1889, referred to above, I find the following sentence: "The purposes for which the building is to be used have also necessitated its being in part at least considerably higher than the present building." This referred to the dissecting room and the Board suggested that the height of the walls might be reduced if the side windows were done away with and skylights substituted. On the 15th October I reported to the Board that these suggestions were being embodied in the working drawings.

Question VIII.—My instructions were generally received through Professor Ramsay Wright.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) D. B. DICK,
Architect

The letters from the Minister of Education,* the Bursar,* the Secretary of the Alumni Association* and the Asst. Registrar* respecting the lease of the lots on College street to the Park Hospital Trustees were deferred for action until Mr. Houston's motion for a Committee of Investigation came before the Senate.

NOTE.—These letters appear in the foregoing minutes.

Resolution adopted by the joint Arts Faculties of the University of Toronto and University College on May 9th, 1892 :

Moved by Mr. Dale, seconded by Prof. McCurdy, that on the opinion of the Joint Arts Faculties of University College and of the University of Toronto the alienation of the College Street lots to the Park Hospital under a lease for 999 years which was exempted by the Bursar at the request of the Vice-Chancellor and with the approval of the Minister of Education and without the knowledge or approval of the Senate or Board of Trustees and under terms which contemplate the erection and maintenance by the University of additional buildings for medical teaching purposes, is a serious loss to the University, and that the Senate be requested to take steps with a view to the restoration of the property, and that copies of this resolution be sent to the Minister of Education and to the Senate.

The faculty then adjourned.

(Sgd.)

DANIEL WILSON,
President.

To the Senate of the University of Toronto :

GENTLEMEN,—In view of the attack now being made upon the Park Hospital scheme, in connection with this University, I take the liberty of presenting to you in detail the history of the origin of the scheme.

I need hardly remind the Senate that at one time there existed a Faculty of Medicine in this University, maintained like the Arts Faculty, out of a common fund, and which, as is generally understood, was abolished to serve not public but private interests.

During my many years of official connection with the University, the abolition of this Faculty was continually brought to my notice by persons prominently connected with the University, as one of the most serious assaults to which she had been subject.

Many of the greatest Universities, which combine teaching Faculties of Arts and Medicine, have attained their chief eminence by reason of the valuable services which, through their connection with medicine, they have been in a position to render towards the advancement of medical science.

In the case of this University it certainly needs no argument to show that the presence throughout the Province of medical men educated under the inspiring influence of a University whose policy should be to endeavor to advance the science of preventive as well as curative medicine, must increase her hold on the affections of the people, strengthen her stability, and enlarge her possibilities for usefulness.

Many years ago, when the University was but an examining body in medicine, an effort was made by the Senate to give such a direction and aim to medical education, but after a trial extending over about ten years, we had really accomplished nothing.

For example, you will remember that the Senate decided that Biology was too important a subject not to form part of a liberal medical education, and accordingly placed it on our medical curriculum, but having no teaching faculty, we were powerless to compel students to devote themselves to its study.

When, therefore, the Legislature in 1887 authorized this Senate to re-establish the Medical Faculty, such action was so heartily approved of, that within about two months the Senate had unanimously endorsed such legislation by restoring the faculty.

Shortly thereafter, it also, with the like sanction established a Faculty of Law, making appointments to the Law Faculty, and which appointments in law are a charge on the general resources of the University. It is a circumstance worthy of note that such legislation formed part of the University Confederation Act, and in order to add to the success of our Medical Faculty another school of medicine then closely allied with Victoria laid down its separate existence.

Toward the fall of 1887, the Hon. John Macdonald (then a member of this Senate) made known to me his desire to aid in laying the foundation in Toronto of a Hospital, which, to use his own words, "will in an eminent degree prove a blessing for all time to come to the afflicted classes of this great city, and which was the earnest wish of my child,

but which will also materially contribute to the advancement of medical science in connection with the University of Toronto."

Mr. Macdonald's proposal was that the University should set apart a site for the Hospital, and he would, in cash, contribute \$40,000 towards the erection of the buildings, and suggested (amongst other details) that the institution should be called "The Amy Macdonald Hospital."

This offer was informally made known to the University Board of Trustees, carefully considered, and heartily approved of.

As to the proposed name, there was some fear lest the public, to whom it was intended to appeal for assistance, might erroneously assume that the hospital was to be of a quasi-private character, and this view I made known to Senator Macdonald.

On the 15th of November, 1887, he wrote, informing me of his having concluded to abandon his own wish in regard to the name of the institution, but which change would not affect his original offer of \$40,000 towards the proposed hospital, and enclosing a draft agreement showing his original views.

This letter, with the draft agreement, I submitted to the University Board of Trustees at their meeting held on the 18th of November, 1887, and the following minutes of the Board set forth the action of the Board in regard thereto:

"On motion of Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. Justice Patterson, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved—That the Trustees of the University of Toronto gratefully acknowledge on behalf of the citizens of Toronto, as well as the University, the gift of \$40,000 from the Honorable John Macdonald as a generous contribution towards the extension of hospital accommodation, the necessity for which is a consequence of the growth of this city, the advancement of medical science and the promotion of thorough and practical medical education.

"The Trustees concur with Mr. Macdonald in the hope that the project thus initiated will result in the establishment of an institution which will from the first be worthy of its location in the city of Toronto, and equal in all respects to the best institutions on this continent. They share his confidence that there will be found among our citizens both the ability and the will to contribute the remainder of the funds necessary to successfully accomplish his benevolent and patriotic object, and they agree with him that the amount provided for the building and equipment of the hospital should be at the least \$150,000.

"To provide for the erection and management of the hospital the trustees propose to act upon a suggestion of Mr. Macdonald by arranging for the appointment of a committee of citizens in whom, as a corporation, the property shall be vested, and subject to whose control the work of the hospital shall be carried on.

"The Trustees desire to convey to Mr. Macdonald the assurance of their sincere hope that although the generous motive to secure the successes of the institution has led him to withdraw his original suggestion that his daughter's name should be associated with it, he may have the gratification of seeing her earnest wish fulfilled by the hospital not only proving in an eminent degree a blessing to the afflicted, but also materially contributing to the advancement of medical science.

"Ordered that the draft agreement and letter above set forth be filed in this office until the Hospital Trustees have completed their work of organization, and thereupon the agreement and letter be placed in their custody, and form part of the records showing the history and origin of the proposed hospital."

From the perusal of the draft agreement and letter and the resolution in question, the Senate will understand that the Board of Trustees accepted Mr. Macdonald's proposed gift on the terms, amongst others, that the University was to provide the site, and agreed, as suggested by him, to arrange for the appointment of a committee of citizens, in whom, as a corporation, the property should be vested, etc.

At this stage, one of the questions to determine was the name. A member of the Board suggested that of "The Park Hospital," because of the proposed location. This seemed to meet with general approval and shortly thereafter the undertaking of the

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Board, to arrange for incorporation, was made good by a number of prominent citizens being incorporated under the General Act for the purpose of carrying out the project. These Trustees were the following, namely—The Hon. John Macdonald, The Hon. Frank Smith, William Christie, George Gooderham, Henry Cawthra, James Crowther, The Hon. C. S. Patterson, James Scott, John Hoskin, Eugene O'Keefe, The Hon. J. A. Boyd, George A. Cox, Larratt W. Smith, Col. Gzowski, B. Osler, Donald McKay, Daniel Wilson, The Hon. W. G. Falconbridge, A. H. Campbell, A. B. Lee, and W. Mulock. Eight of the number, namely—Messrs Christie, Patterson, Hoskin, Smith, Gzowski, Wilson, Campbell and myself, being also members of the University Board.

I may here state that the declaration of incorporation contained, amongst others, the following provision :—

"The successors of the said Trustees shall from time to time be appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto in accordance with the provisions of such statute or statutes as the Senate may from time to time enact."

From the quoted provision of the charter the Senate will observe that it has full control over the personnel from time to time composing the Board of Hospital Trustees, and in this way can always secure effect being given to its views, almost as completely as if the Trustees were a mere committee of the Senate.

On the first of December, 1887, was held the first meeting of the Board of Hospital Trustees, fifteen members of the board being present, and the minutes show amongst others the following proceedings :—

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Hon. John Macdonald, that Geo. A. Cox do take the chair." Carried.

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Hon. John Macdonald, that J. E. Berkeley Smith be Secretary." Carried.

"Moved by Hon. John Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Hoskin, that Mr. William Mulock be the permanent chairman of this board." Carried unanimously.

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. Campbell, that Mr. Berkeley Smith be permanent secretary of this board." Carried.

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. McKay, that Mr. James Scott be Treasurer of this Board." Carried.

"Moved by Mr. Hoskin, seconded by Mr. Osler, that Dr. Wilson, Senator Macdonald and the chairman, be a committee to prepare prospectus for the public."

I have given the foregoing particulars that the Senate may know the history of the origin of the Park Hospital Trust, its organization and its object, and the extent to which it was endorsed by the University Board.

When the resolution of the University Board, connected with the proposed gift of Senator Macdonald was given to the press, there arose in various influential quarters remonstrances against the establishment of a hospital in the park. At this period no particular spot in the park had been decided upon, but there was a very general outcry amongst the residents of the Park and vicinity against the proposal. The result was that the movement was for the time paralyzed.

I was extremely desirous that the hospital scheme should injure no one, and having been informed that hospitals were found in close proximity to valuable residential and other properties in cities in the United States, I determined to visit these places in order to satisfy myself as to whether such objections were well founded, and accordingly I did about the end of December, 1887, in company with others, make such inspection, examining some twenty leading hospitals with their surroundings in Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and came to the conclusion that there was no substantial ground for any such objection. This view I communicated to various leading persons, but without the desired effect of wholly removing the objections, which I may say were at that time also entertained by a few of the hospital trustees, one member being so far as to inform me that he intended to endeavor to secure the passage of a resolution by the board to place the hospital outside the city limits, which proposition was very generally condemned by medical men. Surrounded with these difficulties, no progress could be made, and it was felt that it would be necessary to defer action.

Thus time wore on. During this interval various sites in the park were informally under consideration, amongst others that ultimately chosen, namely, the old Wycliffe College and the two lots between that property and College Street. I may here say that Wycliffe College had applied to the University Board to lease these two College Street lots, it being pressed on behalf of Wycliffe that there had been some understanding at the time of the lease to Wycliffe that she was to have some special consideration in regard to the College Street lots. I have not had an opportunity of refreshing my memory by reading the correspondence on the subject, so that I speak subject to correction as to the precise nature of the contention, but it was one that the University Board was not prepared to assent to. The issue, however, so far as the University Board was concerned, was terminated by a communication from, I think, the Minister of Education to the Board, requesting the Board not to lease these lots, or to some such effect. I do not speak with positiveness as to the tenor of this letter, not having seen it since it was communicated to the Board, but merely say that the action in question created the impression on my mind that the disposition of these lots was really withdrawn from the Board.

However this was, they remained unutilized, and I assumed that the attitude of Wycliffe, in regard to them remained unchanged. Accordingly, when it was proposed that the Park Hospital Trust should purchase from Wycliffe College their leasehold property, and the University should make good its undertaking to provide a site by contributing to the scheme the two lots between Wycliffe College property and College Street, and that Wycliffe should lease property elsewhere on the same terms as provided in its then existing lease, the proposal commended itself to my judgment as wholly in the interests of the University. It removed what was practically a dead-lock in regard to the two lots, without any sacrifice of University interests, provided that it is conceded that an Hospital is a necessary adjunct to an efficiently equipped Medical Faculty.

Incidentally I may remark that the opinion had long been entertained by the University Board that a mistake had been made some years before in having leased any property between the main building and College Street for private use, and that it would be advisable not to dispose of any more between those limits except for educational purposes connected with the University.

The price placed by Wycliffe on their property was \$60,000. Mr. Macdonald was unwilling to purchase at this price. Hence another considerable delay. The proposal as to the site finally selected was known to many prominent University men, and I am not aware of having ever heard one objection to it. On the contrary, during the very considerable delay that occurred before it was acted upon, I was urged by more than any prominent member of the University Board to press it to a completion. This I could not do, for the reason that the Wycliffe authorities and Mr. Macdonald had not agreed as to price. It was well known at the University Board that this offer of Wycliffe's was open for acceptance, and the delay was at times referred to, and I think always with regret.

During this period the attitude of the University Board towards the proposal was one of general approval. There was no action for the Board to take, as everything depended on Senator Macdonald and Wycliffe coming to an agreement.

Thus matters remained until I received an intimation that Senator Macdonald was seriously ill, and desired to see me. Accordingly, the next morning being the 1st of January, 1890, I called upon him and was shown to his bed-room. He there informed me that he had been dangerously ill, and though then apparently better, that he was in a most precarious state of health, that during the crisis through which he had been passing, his mind had continually dwelt upon his uncompleted promise made to his dying daughter, to contribute towards the founding of a hospital, the share in his estate which she would have received if she had survived him, and he had concluded to agree to the price placed on Wycliffe College property rather than risk further delay, and as soon as he felt able he would endeavor to place the \$40,000 forthwith at the disposal of the Trust, when he hoped I would press the matter to a conclusion without further delay.

He reminded me that he intended, as he had often told me before, to increase the amount by his will, and impressed me with the intensity of his anxiety for the earliest possible completion of the purchase, and with the danger arising from delay, concluding his reference to the condition of his health by informing me, to use almost his own words,

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that he felt that there was a very narrow border land separating him from his daughter, to whom on her death-bed he had made the promise in question. I assured him that as soon as he advised me that the cash payment of \$40,000 was at the disposal of the Board, I would use all possible despatch in pressing the purchase to a completion.

He made one further request of me, which I hope may be respected. He desired that over the main entrance, which he thought might be near the head of McCaul Street, there be placed these words, "He healed them all."

Thus ended my interview, and I never after saw him alive. I felt that there was not a moment to lose, and that even a day's delay might jeopardize a scheme which appeared to me full of promise of usefulness, both to the suffering public and to the University as a teaching body.

I heard nothing further on the subject until Thursday evening, the 2nd January, 1890, when upon my return to Toronto, having been absent during the day attending the funeral of my late partner Mr. Tilt, I was called to the telephone by one of Mr. Macdonald's sons, who told me that his father having arranged to pay over at once the \$40,000, the son had attended at my office with the amount during the day, but that he had learned I was out of town, that he had so reported to his father, who seemed much depressed in consequence, and that he was still awake and anxious to know whether, now that the finances were arranged, the transfer of property could be at once effected. I told the son to assure his father to the effect that I would press the matter to a completion with all possible speed, and the next morning I instructed our solicitors to prepare the papers. That day or the next morning I called upon the Minister of Education, and reported to him the situation. I told him Mr. Macdonald had assured me of his intention to increase the amount by his will, by giving to the hospital the share in his estate which his daughter would have taken had she survived him. He knew perfectly well that the scheme simply secured at once the promised cash gift of \$40,000 (in fact he went with me to Mr. Macdonald's warehouse to secure the money), and that the expected addition thereto depended upon Mr. Macdonald's will. I discussed with the Minister the probable consequences of delay, and he agreed with me that we would not be justified in adopting any course that involved delay. The concluding details connected with the transfer may be best told by a perusal of the report on the subject which I made to the Park Hospital Trustees on the 7th January, 1890, that is, three days after the transfer.

There were present the following gentlemen:—Dr. Hoskin, Q.C., Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Larnatt Smith, Q.C., James Scott, Esq., and myself. Mr. Wm. Macdonald, Solicitor, and the Secretary also attended.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The Chairman read the following report:—

To the Board of Trustees of the Park Hospital Trust:

With regard to the proposed donation of \$40,000 by the Honorable Senator Macdonald to this Trust, and the acquisition of premises for the purpose of the Trust, I have the honor to inform the Board that in consequence of his serious illness, Senator Macdonald notified me of his desire to have the Park Hospital Trust immediately established, and his proffered donation of \$40,000 applied forthwith in the acquisition of certain property which has been under negotiation for that purpose, the property being what is commonly known as Wycliffe College property, north of College Street, and the lots between that property and College Street. I accordingly instructed our solicitor to place himself in communication with the solicitor for Wycliffe College people and the bursar of the University, with a view to completing arrangements. That on Saturday the 4th instant, the solicitor informed me that he had all the necessary papers completed for the transfer to the Park Trust, of the Wycliffe College property and the lots in question, and that the matter only now remained to be closed by the formal execution of the papers and payment of the purchase money. Accordingly I attended on the Minister of Education, who with me, attended at the solicitor's office, examined the various documents, and signified his approval thereto by the necessary endorsement thereon. Thereupon I notified Mr. James Scott, Treasurer of this Trust, who having also approved of the proceedings, accompanied

the solicitors, the Minister of Education and myself, to the warehouse of the Honorable John Macdonald, and there we received at the hands of his son, J. K. Macdonald, a cheque for \$10,000, to be applied on account of the purchase money, \$20,000 to be paid on or before the 1st of May next. This cheque I endorsed to the order of the Dominion Bank, to be placed there to the credit of this Trust, and delivered it to our Treasurer, Mr. Scott, who immediately opened an account in the bank in question, and deposited the same there.

Immediately thereafter, Mr. Scott, Mr. Macdonald and myself, together with Mr. Hayles, solicitor for Wycliffe College, proceeded to Colonel Gzowski's residence, where the necessary papers to be executed by Wycliffe College Corporation were so executed, and the \$10,000 paid over to Colonel Gzowski. On Monday thereafter I notified the secretary to call a meeting of the Park Hospital Trustees with a view to my reporting the whole of these proceedings to the Board, which I now therefor do, and trust that the course which I have taken may meet with ratification at the hands of the Board. In explanation of my not having consulted the Board at every stage in these details, I beg to state that the course pursued was adopted in consequence of the views entertained by the few persons whose absolute concurrence was necessary, namely, that there was danger of the matter receiving publicity which might, perhaps, endanger the carrying out of the scheme, or at least delay it; and such delay, owing to Senator Macdonald's delicate health, might defeat the undertaking. Under these circumstances I did not venture to assume the responsibility of taking any course that might lead to such defeat, and therefore offer this as my explanation for not having obtained previous authority for every step taken.

Herewith I enclose assignment of lease from Wycliffe College to your Board of Trustees. Also lease from the bursar to the Board of Trustees of the College Street lots. Also agreement between Wycliffe College and your Board, covering certain details still to be carried out in connection with the transfer, and would ask that the seal of your Board be affixed to these documents, and that they be duly executed and delivered.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. MULLOCK.

Dated at Toronto, this 7th day of January, A.D. 1890.

The report of the Chairman was adopted.

The members present at this meeting were Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Hoskin, Larratt W. Smith, James Scott, and myself, all members of the University Board as well. The solicitor and secretary were also present. The Board then adopted my report and passed the following resolution and minutes:—

Moved by Dr. Smith, seconded by Dr. Hoskin, "That the seal, the impression of which is in the margin of this resolution, be the corporate seal of the Trustees of the Park Hospital." Carried.

Moved by James Scott, Esq., seconded by Sir Daniel Wilson, "That the President of the Park Hospital Trustees be authorized to affix the seal of this corporation to the agreement for the purchase of the leasehold property and buildings thereon of Wycliffe College or the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School Corporation, and also to the assignment to the Park Hospital Trustees of the leasehold premises and buildings thereof as aforesaid, and also to the lease from the Crown to the Park Hospital Trustees of lots 8 and 9, according to plan 'D 18' registered in the registry office for the city of Toronto." Carried.

"In pursuance of the foregoing resolution the President affixed the corporate seal to the necessary papers."

Therefore the Board passed the following resolution:—

Moved by Sir Daniel Wilson, seconded by Dr. Larratt W. Smith, "That the Trustees of the Park Hospital thankfully acknowledge the receipt of \$40,000 from the Honor-

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able John Macdonald, being his munificent gift towards the extension and improvement of hospital accommodation in the City of Toronto, and for the furtherance of medical science. The Trustees concur with Mr. Macdonald in the hope that the project thus initiated will result in the establishment of an institution which will prove equal in all respects to the best institution of the kind on this continent. They confidently anticipate a ready response from a generous public, whereby the proposed institution shall, at an early date, be thoroughly equipped for the carrying on of the object of its establishment, feeling assured that situate, as it will be, in the heart of this great and growing city, in the chief Province in our Dominion, it will prove through long generations a blessing to our people." Carried.

At this meeting, in addition to the formal approval of my scheme, one member of the University Board (also member of our Senate), spoke in the warmest terms of my course, and as a University man thanked me for what I had done, and his remarks were endorsed by all present.

Two days later, namely, on the 9th of January, 1890, was held a meeting of the University Board of Trustees, at which were present, Sir Daniel Wilson, Dr. Hoskin, Larratt W. Smith, James Scott, Sir Casimir Gzowski, Mr. Christie, and myself, when the said lease and other documents were unanimously approved of. The following is the minute of the Board:

"University Park, lots 8 and 9, lease to Park Hospital Trustees." Approved.

"University lots 7 and 10, assignment of lease Protestant-Episcopal Divinity School to Park Hospital Trustees." Approved.

"Land south of Hoskin Avenue, lease to Wycliffe College, one acre." Approved.

It may be observed that five of the Trustees present at this meeting were present at the meeting of the Park Hospital Trustees, when my report was read and approved of, and I was directed to execute the papers.

I now beg to direct the attention of the Senate to some of the provisions of the lease, which, I think, show that the interests of the University have been carefully considered. The lease provides that "These two lots (along with the Wycliffe College lots), should be held for hospital purposes and for such educational purposes in connection therewith and with the Medical Faculty of the University of Toronto as the Senate of the said University may from time to time in that behalf determine.

"That Her Majesty, for and on behalf of and as trustee for the said University of Toronto, may from time to time erect and maintain on said lands, notwithstanding the estate therein of the Park Hospital Trustees, such building or buildings as may be deemed necessary by the Senate of the University of Toronto for educational purposes in connection with the said Hospital, and for such purposes may use, occupy, and enjoy the same."

"That no building or buildings shall at any time hereafter be erected by the Lessees upon the said demised lands or other lands, without the approval first had and obtained of the Senate of the University of Toronto."

"That the successors of the Trustees of the said Park Hospital shall from time to time be appointed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, in accordance with the provisions of such statute or statutes, as the Senate may from time to time enact."

"That the Park Hospital Trustees shall not sell, encumber (except for the purpose of securing the unpaid purchase money due to Wycliffe College or the Protestant Episcopal School Corporation), or otherwise alienate any portion of the herein demised or other lands aforesaid, without the consent thereto of the said Senate by statute in that behalf, and such consent shall only be given upon condition that the moneys to arise from any such disposition shall be held and applied by the Park Hospital Trustees for the carrying out in the City of Toronto of the same trusts and purposes in all respects as affect the said lands and premises under the provisions hereof, and

"The Park Hospital Trustees shall not entrust the management of the said Hospital to any other corporation for any fixed period of time, but only so that the Park Hospital Trustees shall be entitled to re-assume the actual possession, control and management thereof whenever required so to do by resolution of the said Senate."

"That in the event of the Park Hospital Trustees entrusting the management of the Hospital to the Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital, or to any other corporation, the said the Park Hospital Trustees, shall resume the management of the said Hospital whenever and so often as required so to do by a resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto; and the Park Hospital Trustees shall not have power to divest themselves of the right to resume the management of the said Hospital, either of their motion or in pursuance of any resolution of the Senate of the University of Toronto as aforesaid."

And the lease proceeds to "demise said lands subject to said conditions to the Hospital Trustees for the said Hospital and educational purposes only."

And provides for payment of rent as follows:

"Yielding and paying therefor yearly and every year during the said term hereby granted unto the said lessor, his successors in office, or assigns by way of rent, such moneys as the said Senate may from time to time require to be paid by students for the privilege of attending said Hospital for educational purposes."

From the foregoing extracts from the lease it appears that the Hospital is practically under the control of this Senate and available for medical educational purposes as it may determine, and I venture to assert that if the scheme is not impaired the University will in due course receive by way of rent from fees of students attending this Hospital quite as much money, if not more, than she could realize either by selling or leasing the land.

There are those whose opinions are of value, who think that an hospital forms a necessary part of the equipment of every efficient medical faculty, and in proof of this it is only necessary to remind the Senate that the great medical schools of Great Britain, the United States and Germany, have control of hospitals, and whatever may be intended, I fear that an assault on the hospital in question will be regarded as aimed at our Medical Faculty.

I therefore trust that the Senate will first decide whether the presence of the hospital in question is of any, and if so, what service to the University. There can be no conflict between the University and the Hospital Trustees. They hold office at the will of the Senate and can make no disposition of the property without the consent of the Senate, which thus having full control, can by its action, determine the fate of the hospital. If the Senate requires a surrender of the College street lots, in whole or in part, it can, I think, attain that end by action in the Senate, uncontrolled by any outside body, but I trust that before arriving at such decision the most careful consideration will be given to the whole subject. It was but in the interest of this University that I identified myself with the hospital scheme. I believe in the Medical Faculty and earnestly desire its success. I have no sympathy with those who contend that no public aid should be given towards the advancement of Medical Science. It is a view to which I personally cannot give my assent, and even if the hospital scheme cost the University's nothing, which I contend in the end it will not, I consider it would be worthy of fair consideration. The time will come when I think you will be unable to maintain your Medical Faculty unless you have control of an hospital. Already Montreal has become a great hospital city, and it behooves us and all medical schools in Toronto to make Toronto a great hospital centre, otherwise our students will seek elsewhere those advantages not within their reach at home.

As to my own personal connection with the establishment of the hospital, and to which some are inclined to take exception, I trust that it will not be allowed to prejudice the scheme. Some may approve of the scheme and disapprove of my course in connection therewith. To them I would say, condemn me if you like, but not the scheme if it is itself deserving of approval.

I ask him who now criticises my action so severely, "What would he have done if he had been in my place?"

When in 1883, I determined to propose the bringing of Victoria University into alliance with this University, it was to Senator Macdonald, then a member of the Senate of both Victoria and this University, that I first communicated my views. After giving the matter careful consideration, he expressed to me his approval of the

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proposal, and offered to be a medium whereby negotiations might be begun, and he did so act. Deservedly enjoying the confidence of the friends of Victoria, and being a member of our Senate, he was able to render valuable service to the Confederation scheme from the time of my original proposal until the happy completion of Confederation. The aid which he, throughout these years extended towards Confederation cannot be over-estimated, and his contribution towards the hospital in question was but another evidence of his charitable disposition, and of his large-hearted interest in the promotion of higher education.

I would remind those who seek to make a point against the development of the science side of the University, that the University must keep faith with those who endorsed confederation. A university's work is not confined to the lecture room. Her every action should be an object lesson of what is honorable and true. I sympathize with all those who attach special importance to the particular branch of university work which most concerns them, but in the interests of the university as a whole I venture to suggest that such zeal should not exceed the bounds of friendly rivalry.

Nor need I remind you how easy is the work of destruction. If the literary side of the university arms itself against the scientific, the Arts Faculty against the Medical, we shall soon see counter movements that will not be confined to these limits. Each will seek their allies amongst our confederated and affiliated universities and colleges. Such a state of affairs will have but one end, the destruction of this university. It has been my aim to unite these various forces for one common purpose, the extension and advancement of higher education. I order to the attainment of this end, the basis must be broad and liberal. In pursuing this policy during my many years of official connection with this university, I frankly admit that I have made errors of judgment, but of judgment only. I have encountered many difficulties that had to be overcome, and at times have felt compelled in the general interests of the university to disregard individual interests, views and aims, with the result that, in my opinion, personal feeling has much to do with the violent attacks to which I have of late been subject. I, however, make no further allusion thereto, hoping that when, in the near future, I shall with great relief to myself, withdraw from my official connection with the University, all the university forces will remain united for the promotion of one common object, the advancement of education in its broadest sense.

I am,

Yours respectfully,

WM. MULOCK,

Vice-Chancellor.

TORONTO, 31st May, 1892.

P.S.—I wrote the foregoing letter for submission to you in connection with the motion of Mr. Houston touching the Park Hospital, not being then aware that he had recently given notice of motion for to-night, in regard to the addition to the Biological Building.

Thanking him for affording me this opportunity of addressing you on the latter question as well, I would say that I understand the following points are sought to be made in connection with the latter matter.

1st. That the rough sketch plan of March, 1889, showed proposed accommodation for the Department of Mineralogy and Geology, whilst the new plans, approved of in October thereafter, made no provision therefor.

It is quite correct that there was a change in the proposed use to which the building was to be put, and the following is, I have no doubt, the reason for such change:

The Minister of Education informed me of his intention to make radical changes in the Department of Mineralogy and Geology, whereby he would be able to relieve the University of the whole or nearly the whole of the expense of the Department. He

told me he intended to establish a School of Mines, to make provision therein for Mineralogy and Assaying, and to transfer Mineralogy and Assaying from the University to the school, and to that extent, at least, to relieve the University of any expense in respect to Mineralogy and Assaying.

As to Geology, he indicated a course which, if adopted, would also relieve the University of any expense in connection with Geology.

Whilst, therefore, I have no actual recollection of having given instructions for the abandonment of the original idea of providing for Mineralogy and Geology in the proposed addition, I have not the slightest doubt that I did so, in consequence of the Minister's intentions in regard thereto.

2nd. The next point is, I understand, the omission from the plans of names showing that it was proposed to use the top flat for dissecting-room, bone-room, and to make other provision in the building for meeting the requirements of the Medical Faculty.

It is quite correct that no such names appeared on the plans, and were omitted by my instructions, and for the reasons stated by the architect in his answer, set forth as follows, and what I have below added. His explanation is as follows: "I was instructed not to put names in the rooms used for anatomical purposes because, as I understood, of the possibility of objection being made by residents in the neighborhood, such possibility being indicated by the opposition to the proposal to convert Wycliffe College old building into an hospital."

When, in November, 1887, we gave to the public full particulars as to the proposed hospital scheme, I did not expect opposition thereto in the interest of a rival school, but I soon learned that Dr. Geikie was busying himself against it, even going so far as to seek to interfere with Senator Macdonald's own intentions, and this I know both from what the Senator told me and from what I myself learned during a discussion on the subject between the Senator and Dr. Geikie in my presence.

From various circumstances, I was compelled to come to the conclusion that he was stirring up opposition to the hospital.

When, therefore, it was possible to raise so much opposition to the Hospital Scheme, I felt that were Dr. Geikie to be aware that it was in contemplation to provide any accommodation for the Medical Faculty, he would seize hold of the dissecting-room feature and use it with the public with increased effect.

I had already seen the Hospital Scheme brought to a standstill, and for no valid sound reason, and feared the same result in regard to the proposal touching the Medical Faculty, if we followed the course pursued in regard to the Hospital, by making it public.

For years we had encountered Dr. Geikie's continued opposition to our efforts to advance the cause of Medical Science. I regarded the action of the Legislature and the Senate in re-establishing the Faculty of Medicine as carrying with it the obligation to provide facilities for the maintenance of the Faculty so brought into existence.

I never imagined that the ground would be taken that no assistance was to be given to Medical Science, and certainly in University circles such an attitude was never assumed until after the completion of the building in question.

During the whole period, therefore, whilst I was engaged in giving much time and anxious consideration to the carrying out of what I believed to be the policy of the University, to place the Medical Faculty on such a footing as would enable it to fulfil the object which the Senate had in view when establishing it, it never occurred to me that there existed, and I do not think that there did exist in University circles, any opposition to such policy.

On the contrary, so fully did I feel that the University policy was to give reasonable aid to Medical Science that on more than one public occasion I did, in addressing official University meetings, refer with approval to such policy, believing that in doing so I was but voicing the general sentiments of the University authorities on the subject.

Therefore, in observing caution in the carrying out of the work in question, my sole object was to protect the University from hostile or adverse action from without, not expecting an attack from within, where I believed we were all of one mind in favor of the policy and the special undertaking in question.

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(Signed)

WM. MULOCK.

A true copy, James Borbuer, 5-9-92.

P. S.—I wrote the foregoing letter for submission to you in connection with Mr. Houston's motion touching the Park Hospital, not being then aware that he had recently given notice of motion for to-night in regard to the addition to the Biological building. Thanking him for affording me this opportunity of addressing you on the latter question as well, I would say, that I understand the following points are sought to be made in connection with the latter matter.

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As to Geology he indicated a course, which if adopted would also relieve the University of any expense in connection with Geology.

Whilst therefore I have no actual recollection of having given instructions for the abandonment of the original idea of providing for Mineralogy and Geology in the proposed addition, I have not the slightest doubt that I did so, in consequence of the Minister's instructions in regard thereto.

Second.—The next point is I understand the omission from the plans of names showing that it was proposed to use the top flat for dissecting room, bone room etc., and to make other provision in the building for meeting the requirements of the Medical Faculty.

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For years we had encountered Dr. Geikie's continued opposition to our efforts to advance the cause of medical science.

I regarded the action of the Legislature and the Senate in re-establishing the Faculty of Medicine as carrying with it the obligation to provide facilities for the maintenance of the Faculty so brought with existence.

I never imagined that the ground would be taken that no assistance was to be given to Medical science, and certainly in University circles such an attitude was never assumed until after the completion of the building in question.

During the whole period therefore whilst I was engaged in giving much time and anxious consideration to the carrying out of what I believed to be the policy of the University to place the Medical Faculty on such a footing as would enable it to fulfil the object which the Senate had in view when establishing it, it never occurred to me that there existed, and I do not think that there then did exist in University circles any opposition to such policy.

On the contrary so fully did I feel that the University policy was to give reasonable aid to medical science, that on more than one public occasion I did, in officially addressing public official University meetings, refer with approval to such policy, believing that in doing so I was but voicing the general sentiments of the University authorities on the subject.

Therefore in observing caution in the carrying out of the work in question, my sole object was to protect the University from hostile or adverse action from without, not expecting an attack from within, where I believed we were all of one mind in favour of the policy and the special undertaking in question.

As to the last point that the charging the Medical Faculty with an occupation rent was an after thought and not originally intended, it is perfectly true so far as I am concerned that until recently I had no idea that any such charge for rent would be made.

Believing the Medical Faculty entitled to all reasonable and necessary accommodation in order to its existence (having due regard to all other claims upon the University) any contention to the contrary came to me as a surprise and it is in deference to other opinion than mine that rent is now being charged.

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK.

Toronto, 3rd June, 1892.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

June 3rd, 1892.

The following letter from the Vice-Chancellor, on motion of Prof. Loudon was ordered to be engrossed in the minutes.

Toronto, June 3rd, 1892.

To the Senate of the University of Toronto.

GENTLEMEN.—With reference to the correspondence submitted to the Senate at its last meeting on the subject of the completion of the Biological Department, in which the University Architect states that he "generally received his instructions from Professor Ramsay Wright." I desire to say that it was at my request that Prof. Wright

assisted the architect in the preparation of the plans and that Prof. Wright is in no way responsible for any question of policy in connection therewith, such as the assignment of accommodation for medical teaching purposes, the omission of names from the plans indicating the purposes for which certain of the rooms were intended, or the like.

I am,
Yours respectfully,

(Sgd.) W. MULOCK.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

June 3rd, 1892.

Moved by Mr. Houston, seconded by Prof. Loudon that a special Committee consisting of Prof. Galbraith, Mr. Aylesworth, Dr. McLaren, Dr. Cameron and Mr. Houston be appointed with instructions to inquire into and report on the conveyance of two lots on College street, to the Trustees of the proposed Park Hospital, as set forth in the Bursar's report laid before the Senate at its meeting held on the 29th April, ult., and also to report whether it is expedient to take any steps with a view to the restoration of the said lots to the control of the University.

Moved in amendment by Chancellor Boyd, seconded by Prof. Cameron, the words after that be left out and the following inserted that it be referred to a special committee consisting of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, Mess. Galbraith, Cameron, McLaren, Aylesworth and Houston to report as to the best steps to be taken with reference to the Park Hospital scheme in its connection with the University. With the consent of the seconder and leave from the Senate, Chan. Boyd withdrew this motion.

It was then moved in amendment to the main motion by Dr. Burwash, seconded by Father Teefy, to leave out all the words after that and to insert the following. The Senate has heard with great satisfaction the explanations made by Mr. Mulock, touching the establishment of the Park Hospital and the addition to the Biological Laboratory and desires to place upon record appreciation of this action in connection therewith, and its continued confidence in him as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by Mr. Houston, seconded by Prof. Galbraith, That all the words after "that" where it first occurs in the amendment be omitted and the following inserted instead thereof, "While there is no reason to doubt that the Vice-Chancellor in his action with respect to the lease of the College St. lots to the Park Hospital Trustees and the erection of the addition to the Biological Building was actuated by a desire to promote the interests of the University, this Senate cannot approve of his conduct in neglecting to consult it on such important matters of academic policy.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected on the following division:—

YEAS.—Prof. Galbraith, Mr. Embree, Prof. Hutton, Dr. Ogden, Prof. Loudon, Mr. Houston and Mr. McLean.

NAYS.—Dr. O'Sullivan, Dr. Willmott, The President; Dr. W. T. Aikens, Prof. R. R. Wright, Mr. Barwick, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Dewart, Dr. Burwash, Judge Dean, Mr. Marsh, Dr. L. Smith, Prof. Cameron, Mr. Moss, Mr. McMurchy, Justice Falconbridge, Prof. Baker, Mr. King, Mr. Creelman, Dr. Carman, Chan. Boyd, Justice McLennan, Father McBrady, Mr. Mills, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. Sheraton, Dr. A. H. Wright, Dr. Reynar, Father Teefy.

The amendment was adopted on a division.

The main motion as amended was adopted on the following division:—

YEAS.—Dr. O'Sullivan, Dr. Willmott, The President; Dr. W. T. Aikens, Prof. R. R. Wright, Mr. Barwick, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Dewart, Dr. Burwash, Judge Dean, Mr.

Marsh, Dr. Smith, Prof. Cameron, Mr. Moss, McMurchy, Justice Falconbridge, Prof. Baker, Mr. King, Mr. Creelman, Chan. Boyd, Justice McLennan, Dr. Carman, Mr. Mills, Father McBrady, Mr. A. H. Wright, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. Sheraton, Dr. Reynar, Father Teefy.

NAVS.—Prof. Gabraith, Mr. Embree, Mr. Houston, Prof. Hutton, Dr. Ogden and Prof. London.

Mr. Houston then withdrew his motion respecting the Biological Building.

The Senate then adjourned.

Minute of September 30th, 1892.

Among correspondence read was a letter from Mr. Dale, Secretary, of the Alumni Association, enclosing a resolution passed by the Alumni Association respecting the appointment of a committee of the Senate to confer with the Committee of the Park Hospital Trustees and Board of Trustees respecting the Park Hospital scheme.

The Vice Chancellor asked leave to introduce the following resolution, That it be referred to a committee of Senate composed of Rev. Dr. Burwash, Mr. Hoyles, Rev. Father Teefy, Dr. Caven, Dr. W. T. Aikens, The President; Dr. Willmott and Mr. Justice Falconbridge, to consider and report upon any or all matters connected with the erection of the Biological Buildings and the establishment of the Park Hospital, and to make such recommendations touching the same as to the committee may seem proper and that Dr. Burwash be convenor.

Objection having been taken it was withdrawn.

With the unanimous consent of the Senate on motion of the Vice-Chancellor the following resolution was adopted, "That it be referred to a Committee of nine members to enquire into and report upon any or all matters connected with the erection of the Biological Buildings and the establishment of the Park Hospital and to make such recommendations touching the same as to the committee may seem proper.

It was moved by Mr. King that Dr. Burwash, Mr. Hoyles, Rev. Father Teefy, Dr. Caven, Dr. W. T. Aikens, the President, Dr. Willmott, Mr. Justice Falconbridge and Mr. Houston do constitute the said Committee.

It was moved by the President that the Committee be chosen one by one.

It was moved that Dr. Burwash be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Mr. Hoyles be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Father Teefy be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Principal Caven be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Dr. W. T. Aikens be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

Moved in amendment by the President that Prof. Cameron's name be substituted for that of Dr. Aikens.—Lost on a division.

The original motion was then adopted.

It was moved that the President be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Dr. Willmott be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

Moved in amendment by the President that Mr. Aylesworth's name be substituted for that of Dr. Willmott.—Lost on a division.

Moved in amendment by the President that Prof. Cameron's name be substituted for that of Dr. Willmott.—Lost on a division.

The original motion was then adopted

It was moved that Mr. Justice Falconbridge be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

It was moved that Mr. Houston be a member of the Committee.—Carried.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Moss that Dr. McLaren's name be substituted for that of Mr. Houston.

The amendment was carried on the following division :

YEAS.—Mr. Moss, Prof. Baker, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. Willmott, Dr. Burwash, Dr. Reynar, Dr. Burns, Dr. McFarlane, Dr. Adam Wright, Mr. King, Dr. W. H. B. Aikins.

NAYS.—Mr. Embree, Prof. Hutton, Dr. Carmen, Prof. Galbraith, Dr. Ellis, The President.

The Vice Chancellor, Messrs. Houston and Dyer did not vote.

Agreed that Dr. Burwash be the Convenor.

It was moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Hoyles, that Mr. Houston be added to the Committee for all purposes except to vote.

This motion was withdrawn.

Moved by the President that Prof. Galbraith, Mr. Aylesworth, Dr. McLaren, Dr. Cameron and Mr. Houston be a Committee to confer with the Committees appointed by the University Board of Trustees and the Park Hospital Trustees with regard to the resolution of the Alumni Association.

For this another resolution was substituted.

It was moved by the Vice Chancellor, seconded by Mr. Hoyles, that the Committee already appointed be increased to ten and that Mr. Houston be added to it.—Carried.

Ordered that Mr. Dales communication with the appended resolution be transmitted to the Special Committee with power to confer with the other Committees.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, 11th June, 1892.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will communicate the following resolution of the Alumni Association to the Senate at its next meeting.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM DALE,
Secretary Association.

J. BREBNER, Esq.,
Registrar University, Toronto.

That in view of the Park Hospital Trustees having appointed the Vice Chancellor and Dr. Hoskin, and the University Trustees the Chancellor and Prof. Loudon, Committees, to meet with a Committee of the Senate about the lease of the College street lots and about the present unsatisfactory position of the Park Hospital scheme, and in view of the expressed desire of the Minister of Education to facilitate a settlement of the difficulties in question, this Association expresses the hope that the steps so taken towards arranging for a conference on this important matters will be followed at any early day by corresponding action on the part of the Senate.

Your Committee to whom it was referred to enquire into matters connected with the erection of the biological buildings and the establishment of the Park Hospital scheme beg to report as follows :

That in order exhaustively to deal with the subject of the reference regarding the Biological building your Committee, in addition to examining witnesses, caused to be produced before them all the various sketch and other plans which had been prepared by the architect in connection with such wing ; also the minute books of the Board of Trustees and orders in council creating the board, and also personally examined the building. The desire of your Committee to make a thorough investigation into the matters referred necessarily involved the expenditure of several day's labor, with protracted night sessions by men who owed duties to the State, to the various institutions of which they were officers, and to their own affairs.

Your committee find that in 1887 the Senate established a teaching faculty in medicine. A portion of the instruction was given in the building of the old Toronto School of Medicine near the General Hospital, and another portion in the University buildings and in the School of Science in the Queen's Park.

This arrangement involved great practical difficulties in the way of the successful carrying on of the work of the Medical faculty. At the same time a similar difficulty confronted the Arts students in biology, inasmuch as those who desired to study anatomy practically were obliged to attend at the building near the hospital for that purpose.

The embarrassment arising from this situation appears to have given rise to the idea of establishing a dissecting room in the park. The easterly wing of the Biological building had been completed towards the end of the year 1888, but the portion designed for the museum yet remained to be completed.

There was but one lecture room in the east wing, and it appears to have occurred to the Vice-Chancellor that the department of Biology could not continue to be conducted by a single professor, and that as soon as there should be a division of the subject into botany and zoology, with a separate professor assigned to each branch at least one additional lecture room would be required.

Moreover, it had been already represented to him that the one lecture room then provided was already at times insufficient to meet the then existing requirements. Furthermore, in order to overcome the practical difficulties to which allusion has been made, the Vice-Chancellor appears to have considered it advisable to provide for the medical students, being able in their earlier years to take their lectures at some place near the University building. At the same time he seems to have been anxious that the University should proceed with the erection of a chemical laboratory, which was greatly needed, and with a view to economy he desired that the addition to the Biological building should be combined one, containing a museum and providing for anatomy and chemistry, whereby parts of the building could be used in common, thus saving the cost of duplicating lecture rooms, etc. Accordingly he instructed Prof. Ramsay Wright to consult with the Professor of Chemistry to secure his co-operation, but the latter professor was not inclined to join in such a plan, and when this was communicated to the Vice-Chancellor he instructed Prof. Wright to endeavor to make provision for mineralogy and geology in a combined building.

By instructions of the Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Wright requested the architect to prepare sketch plans to see how those various objects could be attained, and rough sketches dated March, 1889, were sent by the architect to the Board, and were submitted to the board, the Vice-Chancellor being absent. They were merely tentative, and were not approved of nor acted on by the Board. The Vice-Chancellor was in Ottawa attending to Parliamentary duties, and it was some time after this that he learned that the sketches had been submitted to the Board.

These sketch plans made provision for a museum, a lecture room and a dissecting room, although not so specifically designated, subsequently, in consequence of a proposition for the transfer mineralogy with assaying to a School of Mines, it became unnecessary in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, to make provision for these subjects, and the details of the plans were varied by regard being had to geology only.

In October, 1884, the architect completed his plans for the new building, which made provision for a museum and a lecture room, to be used in common for geology and medicine, with an attic flat which, at a cost of about \$3,500, was made available for dissecting room and "bone rooms," this item of \$3,500 including the cost of a hoist connecting the attic with the basement, and covering the cost of finishing concrete instead of wood, the space in the basement where the material is stored.

The Vice-Chancellor had requested Prof. Ramsay Wright when the plans were completed to attend before the Board with them, and to give all explanations in regard thereto, and accordingly Prof. Wright attended the Board at their meeting of October 3rd, 1889, for that express purpose, the Vice-Chancellor not being present at that stage of the proceedings. Your Committee find that there is no evidence that at any time was

there any mistatement or misrepresentation to any party as to the character of the building. The only effort which we have found at the avoidance of publicity in regard to this building had reference to the dissecting room feature of the structure, and that the sole object of this effort was to prevent residents in the immediate vicinity from opposing the work.

Your Committee find that the medical faculty is being charged a rental for all advantages it derives from having the partial use of a portion of the building; that the difficulties and embarrassment already referred to experienced by both the medical and the arts faculty are now obviated, to the great advantage and benefit of the University.

Your Committee find that the proceedings connected with the construction of the east wing of the Biological Building in 1888 were similar to those followed with regard to the building now under consideration, and it does not appear that any question as to the regularity of the methods adopted was raised in the Senate.

In making these findings your Committee do not desire to be considered as in the slightest degree questioning the wisdom of the change of policy whereby matters such as these in question are now referred to and from the subject of discussion in the Senate, but it is to be borne in mind that the present system has been the result of gradual development, and was not in operation at the time of the events hereinbefore set forth.

This Committee is not to be held as expressing approval of secrecy practised in regard to any of the purposes of the buildings, but deem it their duty to express their conviction that that in carrying the work to completion the Vice-Chancellor was animated solely by an earnest desire for the best interests of the University, and that his conduct throughout was disinterested and honorable.

With regard to the other branch of the reference, viz, the hospital scheme, the Committee feel that in view of the great advantage accruing to the University from the establishment of a prosperous medical faculty, the success of which is scarcely attainable save in conjunction with a hospital, it is desirable that the advice of the medical faculty and of the Board of Trustees of the University and of the Hospital Board, in accordance with the Senate's wishes, be sought before any conclusion be arrived at, and therefore would respectfully recommend that this latter branch of the enquiry be remitted to the Senate, or that your Committee should have leave to sit again with reference thereto.

(Sgd.) W. G. FALCONBRIDGE,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Ross, seconded by Dr. Dewart, that the report of the Special Committee respecting the Biological Building and the Park Hospital be adopted.

Moved in amendment by Mr. Houston, seconded by Prof. Galbraith: That, in view of the fact that some members of the Committee who have not had an opportunity to read over the report of the evidence taken by the Committee, dissent both from the general tenor of the report and from some of the specific statements contained in it, the consideration of the report be deferred to enable them to lay their objections before the Senate in a regular form.

On motion of Dr. Dewart the 11 o'clock rule was suspended.

Prof. Galbraith asked permission of the mover and the Senate to withdraw as seconder to Mr. Houston's motion, which, being granted, the main motion was put and declared carried.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO WHOM WAS REFERRED THE QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE ERECTION OF THE BIOLOGICAL BUILDING AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PARK HOSPITAL.

October 10, 1892.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT.

I may say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that during the course of the various discussions that took place touching confederation, it was made manifest to me that one of the main influences to bring about this result was the prospect of this University going liberally into science. During the years covered by the various negotiations that culmi-

nated in confederation, with rare exceptions I myself spoke more or less on behalf of this University, not always having express instructions. The Senate approved generally of the proposition of confederation, and having that somewhat general authority to promote that end, I, informally perhaps, but continuously ventured to represent University opinion in regard to that measure.

I knew well that the credit of the University was pledged to promote the science side of the University, although there had been no formal bond given or written obligation of any kind, yet the discussion had been allowed to go on on that line, and the division of the University curriculum indicated that the University was committed to that position. The Act of Confederation itself cast certain duties upon the University, and the very clause of the University Act which cast upon the University the obligation of teaching science also cast upon the University the obligation of establishing and maintaining the teaching faculty in medicine, the same set of words in the same sentence placed to these subjects which are supposed to be peculiarly arts subjects and those which are supposed to be medical. Therefore I drew no distinction in my mind between the claims of medical and other science upon this University, being of the opinion that they ranked *pari passu* upon the resources of this University. Such was, I believe, the general drift of opinion, as far as I could judge, in University circles.

In connection with Confederation the Senate was authorized to establish a medical faculty. In times past the University had had a medical faculty, and we called this the restoration of the faculty. The old faculty, I have understood under the old law, had the same position as the arts faculty, and with its revival, I assumed, under the Act, it ought to be put in that position.

When the Medical Faculty was revived the only building where it could carry on its work was over near the Hospital, and part of the scheme in the curriculum and for teaching necessitated the students of the earlier years taking part of their work, more particularly their science work, over here at the same time that they were required to do part of their work in the building near the Hospital. The faculty was established in 1887, and during the succeeding session it became manifest to me, from reports made, that there were practical difficulties in the way of that work being satisfactorily carried on. I need not elaborate upon that. These two points were a mile or two apart. In the first year, and I think the second year, dissecting is to be done. That is a branch of work involving a good deal of daily attendance in a dissecting room. This Senate also had been extremely anxious that medical students should be trained biologically. For several years prior to our establishing the Medical Faculty we had endeavored to impress upon medical education a scientific character by incorporating biology in our curriculum, but we had no medical faculty, and the attempt, I think, was a failure, resulting simply in preventing men coming up to our examination, and we failed to impress our influence in that direction upon medical education in Ontario. So that when in consequence of that failure largely, and in consequence of our having failed to affect the system of medical education in this direction, the University restored its medical faculty, it was with the object, I have no doubt, of treating medicine scientifically and of giving effect to its aim which it had as an examining body.

When, therefore, we endeavored to carry on the work it became clear to my mind, from representations made from various quarters, that there were practical difficulties in the way of students doing their biology properly at one end of the city and their dissecting at the other end during the same session. For a while the difficulty was endeavored to be got over by establishing a car system. When we started there was no cross city street car, and the difficulties in doing the work were made known to me, and I endeavored to get over it by waiting upon the Street Railway Company, and some time was spent in arranging with them to put in a connection between their street car system upon Carlton and Parliament Streets and to work it down past the school building. After some trouble the route was established, and we paid some hundreds of dollars in the session for railway fares for students to come and go; but in the end I was led to believe that it was still unsatisfactory, and that our rival school used that as an argument to capture students from us, pointing out our impracticable scheme and the difficulties in the way of students being able to get this education advantageously—that is the work in the first two years.

At the same time, or thereabouts, the easterly wing of the Biological Laboratory had been erected. I think it was begun in 1888 and opened in 1889. (February, 1888, begun.) At all events we had had some experience of the attempt to carry on the work at these two points. This easterly wing was but part of the building. It was not a complete building, for there was no provision made for the Museum. The objects in the Museum were up to this time in the main building, occupying a considerable amount of space, and according to the plan of the east wing it was intended in the near future to extend that wing westerly, making provision for the Museum. Thus we had two things to accomplish—the Museum to complete the Biological, and it was in my mind to endeavor to provide facilities for more of the first and second year work in medicine being conducted over here. I was also aware that a few of our students, a mere handful, but still some, taking Biology in the Arts course, were advised to take Human Anatomy. I think it occupies a place in our curriculum as well, and I had learned that some of the honor students in Biology in the fourth year had to take their Anatomy over at the Toronto School of Medicine in the east end. Biological students, I presume, because of sentiment or of inconvenience, had not always had Human Anatomy, but I think Prof. Ramsay Wright impressed it upon me that if Biological students were willing to do so, it would be much more to their advantage to do Human Anatomy than that of the lower animals, and I can remember him giving me some reasons for that opinion. For example: that there were greater facilities for instruction in Human Anatomy, more text-books on the subject, more plates, etc., of the subject of Biology, and being myself enamored, it being a great subject of growing importance and use, I was in favor of putting into the hands of students in Arts facilities for doing their Anatomy. Further, I regarded Biology as taught here as not altogether satisfactory to me, as we had but one professor of Biology, which is giving him a larger area to cover than is generally covered by one man. As a rule, in most of the great universities, Biology, embracing Zoology and Botany, is dealt with by more than one man. I considered that we had just made a start, not a finish. I think that I heard enough to indicate that the Department would not be able to put up with only one lecture room (that in the eastern wing), and thus, for these reasons, I thought it would be advisable to extend the building and provide the additional room that could be used for medical and biological students, and which might also be utilized for some other classes as well.

I was not in favor of extravagant expenditure on lecture rooms, leaving a lecture-room wholly to one professor, but to have it used in common with others. I had seen enough, I thought, in my University connection to justify me in trying to induce professors to sympathize with that view and to agree to make use of common lecture rooms more than had apparently been practised, and in that view I thought it would be well to connect Chemistry with this system, for there were several sciences which I was anxious should be assisted—Biology, Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. Accordingly I instructed Prof. Ramsay Wright to sketch out, with the assistance of the architect, some arrangements that would help on this view, and to put in also provision for dissecting-room accommodation.

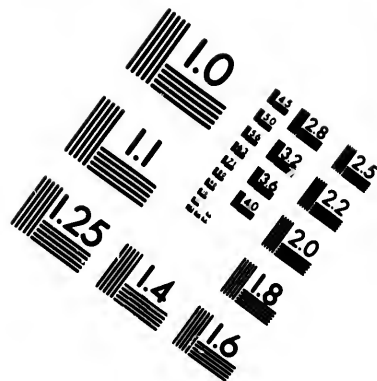
I asked him to co-operate with Prof. Pike to get his co-operation.

I speak now of a period of nearly three or four years and with some hesitation, but I am endeavoring to recall, as well as I can, the position my mind was in during that period.

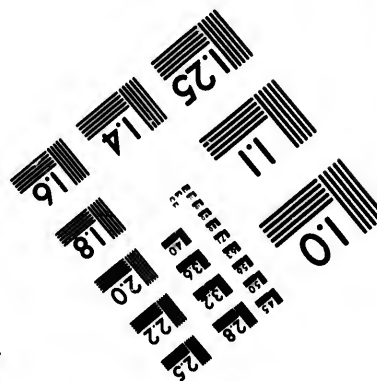
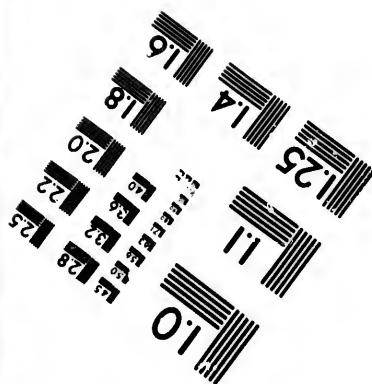
I cannot remember what occurred after my instructions to Prof. Wright. If I were to fix a date I would say it was some time in the commencement of 1889. About that time I had also conferred with the Minister, for, during the confederation period, I had frequent, informal conversations with him in regard to the arrangements. We were working hand in hand to this common end and anxious for extensions. About that time the Minister learned from me that it would be necessary to extend our buildings. I left an outline of the programme to Prof. Wright, requesting him to put himself in communication with the architect to sketch out what was ultimately arrived at.

During the early part of the year I was down discharging my parliamentary duties at Ottawa. I have turned up the votes and proceedings to see when Parliament begun and find it began in January 31st and continued some three months or more. During





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the whole of that period with exception of a day occasionally, perhaps a Saturday at rare intervals I was in Ottawa. So that I really had very little communion with any of the University authorities touching these matters during this period. I cannot speak from memory now, but Prof. Wright or the architect has pointed out to me the various stages of incubation that these plans underwent.

Prof. Wright failed to secure the co-operation of Prof. Pike. He was unwilling to enter into a joint arrangement of this kind, and I think Prof. Wright and the architect sketched out something in the first place, making no provision for anything but medicine, dissecting-room and museum for the education in the primary years. Well, that preliminary sketch, I presume, was shown to me, though I cannot remember it, but I have no doubt I expressed my disapproval of it and asked them to see if we could not make provision for other sciences, mineralogy and geology.

Reference has been made to these sketch plans. Whilst I do not wish to avoid any responsibility, I do not wish, in like manner to be made responsible for a thing for which I am not responsible. These sketch plans were not in any way a finality but merely temporary sketches, to see how could be thrown together these various parts of structures and accommodate the different objects in view.

I remember instructing Prof. Wright to find out what it would cost to get a accommodation at least equal to what Prof. Chapman had in the School of Science, to ascertain the cubic space he had, etc., and I presume that these rough sketches were prepared largely in that light. You have mentioned, this evening, that they were submitted to the Board. Turning to the minutes of the Board I was not present at the meeting when they were received, and therefore I do not know what opinions were expressed in regard to them, and the action of the Board, I fancy, came to my knowledge some remote time after this, March, 1889.

In fact, this year, I may say, Mr. Chapman, I was very largely absent from Toronto, more than for many years. I was very little at the University Board during this whole year, so that it was but rarely that I discharged my duties in connection with these matters during that year. As to action taken of a documentary character, which has been read by the Bursar, my knowledge of a great many of these things is simply from what I learned afterwards, some of it, indeed, to-night.

QUESTION.—By whom was ordered a change of plan from the sketch plans to the final ones?

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S STATEMENT (CONTINUED).

As to the next question, the departure from the sketch plans or the adoption of different plans, I can only speak from explanations I have received of the variations in detail of these plans—whilst taking responsibility for the change, I do not profess to give a critical explanation as to what the changes were. The original sketch plans had accommodation for mineralogy and geology, and my reason for the abandonment of the provision for their subjects is this. I have stated already in the post-script to my letter to the Senate substantially the reason which I am now about to advance. The Minister informed me of his intention to erect a school of mines in Toronto in proximity to this University. He told me that he would relieve this University of all expense in connection with assaying and mineralogy, and he made a further suggestion with reference to the matter, but it was of a confidential character with regard to geology, and he told me we need not go to any expense with regard to assaying and mineralogy. As I said, then, I have tried to place the interview before Professor Ramsay Wright and myself, for I do not think I ever gave directions to the architect. But I cannot remember it. But on asking him about it he tells me that I had that interview and gave him the instructions that the Minister intended to save the University any expense for mineralogy, and for that reason he did not make any provision in the plans for a mineralogical laboratory and for assaying.

I felt that comparatively little space would be required for a professor of geology. It has been stated that this remark was made by the Minister anterior time. That that was

not so I may say that in the interview I pointed out to the Minister that if he removed minerology from this University he would endanger the \$3,000 a year which the City of Toronto has to pay us. As you are aware according to an agreement between the City and this University and confirmed by Act of Parliament, the City promised to endow a chair in geology and minerology or such other subject as might be agreed upon; and when the Minister suggested to me this change I pointed out that to do so without the consent of the City would lose the money in question. But he said he would arrange with the City to take another department. I mentioned that now because some person, criticising this in the press, suggested something very different.

I do not remember any further details; I can scarcely remember anything further about it other than what the records show.

Prof. WRIGHT.—As far as my recollection goes, it was in early summer, 1889.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You have only the Minister's verbal statement? (to the Vice-Chancellor).

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—As far as I am concerned, that is all I have.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Nothing of all this was communicated to the Senate?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Nothing, as far as I know. At all events I was not desirous that it should be known that we were going to have a dissecting-room in the neighborhood, but I did not wish that it should be withheld from any one in authority—from any one in the University—but simply from the troublesome public.

Dr. CAVEN.—Was provision for the dissecting room a part of the original sketch plans?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—My instructions to Prof. Wright were that there should be such provision. Whether the plans provided for it or not can be seen from the plans themselves. I supposed I was voicing the entire University opinion, and perhaps in helping it on by not asking too many of our friends to keep a secret.

I never discussed the details of the plans with anyone. The plans were there for anyone at the Board to look at.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Was the Government made aware at any time between March and October, 1889, that provision was intended to be made for dissecting in the building?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I do not think that I had any interview with any member of the Government with the exception of the Minister of Education. It was my universal practice to have communication with the Minister of Education only, and I have never discussed details with the Minister further than I have told you. I drew no distinction between medical science and other science.

CHAIRMAN.—Were these plans in any way submitted to the Government?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I cannot say how that was. When the plans were made I was away in Ottawa attending to my Parliamentary duties.

Father TEEFY.—Was not accommodation given to Arts too?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It was to give it to them too. There were only two or three a year, however, and we would not have erected a dissecting-room merely for Art students, though facilities for any subject often cause its development. Facilities sometimes have to go in advance of the demand.

PRESIDENT.—Could the trustees know of the provision for anatomy if there was no indication on the plan?

CHAIRMAN.—That would have to be answered by some one present at the Board, when the plans were submitted.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The plans were laid upon the table.

PRESIDENT.—Anatomy was not mentioned on the plans.

Dr. MACLAREN.—The Vice-Chancellor does not speak from personal knowledge when upon the Board.

PRESIDENT.—The Vice-Chancellor explained to the trustees in November, 1889 that anatomy was provided for? Did he explain to his colleagues of the intention to provide for anatomy?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The minutes of the Board are in the hand-writing of Sir Daniel Wilson. I attended very often to make out cheques after the meeting. If I had been there at first I would have signed my own hand-writing. The Minutes are in the hand writing of Sir Daniel, and it is fair to assume that I did not take any part in the meeting of that day. At no time, so far as I am aware, were the details of these plans subjects of discussion by the Board in my presence. And further, no one asked me to explain anything about them. Had he done so, I would have cheerfully and unreservedly told him all about it. I had no aim or object in concealing anything from the Board, though I would not wish every person to be taken into confidence about this matter. I had no idea that any member of the Board would object to provision for a dissecting room.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Did the Board of Trustees at any meeting of trustees or individual trustees question the Vice-Chancellor as to the use of any of the rooms, which were not named on the plan?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—No person ever asked me, and the architect, so far as I am concerned, was absolutely free to take the Board into his confidence. He was instructed to withhold information only from the general public.

Mr. HOYLES.—Did you give Mr. Dick any personal instruction about withholding this information?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It was through Prof. Ramsay Wright, so far as I remember.

Mr. HOYLES.—Have you any personal recollection of being present when the plans were for discussion?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I have no recollection whatever.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—It was your impression that it was the duty of the Board of Trustees to erect this building?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I did not look upon the Senate as taking part in this. Did not look upon the Senate as the governing body as to property.

Mr. HOUSTON.—The Order in Council provides facilities for the Science Departments of the University. You understood the Government to know that that included provision for medical education?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I considered Medical Science as a branch of science, but cannot say how the Government viewed it. Until these troubles began I did not think that the Government had any objection to this policy. I have heard it suggested, but it came to me as a great surprise.

Mr. HOUSTON.—The Board of Trustees, March 19th, requested to know how the capital should be replaced. On March 20th the appropriation was made. At whose instance did the Minister get this order passed?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Meeting of March 19th and the Order in Council of March 20th were not known to me at that time, and my knowledge was entirely after the event. I had no conversation with the Minister with regard to appropriation or Orders in Council than I have referred to. About the beginning of 1889 we discussed the propositions to extend our work, and no doubt contemplated the advance of money by Order in Council or by whatever authority was necessary.

Mr. HOUSTON.—This is all you know?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It was just a conversation between the Minister and myself.

PRESIDENT.—When you talked with the Minister there were no plans given?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I had no definite policy in my own mind then, as far as I remember, it was simply to extend our science work, to equip us in science.

PRESIDENT.—Did you submit the final plans to the Government?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—They went to the Board on the 3rd October. I made no personal explanation about them. Never went into personal explanation with the Minister about the plans, either preliminary or final. I never went over them and was not familiar with the details. Prof. Ramsay Wright had elaborated the plans for the east wing successfully, etc. I gave him instructions to look after the matter.

PRESIDENT.—You had no conversation with the Minister with regard to any of these plans?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I think I met once Prof. Wright with a bundle of these plans under his arm and I think he and the Minister went off, but I never went into the plans with them. I think the Minister was taking lunch with me at the Toronto Club and Prof. Wright came down there with a bundle of plans with him. He had some conversation with the Minister. I had scarcely more conversation with the Minister than any other member of the club.

We have been together. I had never seen those plans in my life and could not explain plans that I had never seen.

PRESIDENT.—Were the plans explained by Prof. Wright in your presence?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I do not remember any conversation between the Minister and Prof. Wright.

Mr. HOUSTON.—A limited number of persons were made acquainted with the fact that provision was to be made for dissection. Will you tell us then?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I am aware that I made that statement.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You said not everyone was taken into confidence.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I did hesitate, I presume, to discuss it with people who would be too gossipy.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Who were such persons?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I don't recall such. My instructions were to Prof. Wright I may have talked to others, but Prof. Wright is the one I entrusted to accomplish this end.

CHAIRMAN.—Did you consider the casual meeting with Prof. Wright and the Minister as a formal explanation of the plans for the benefit of the Government?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I do not know what Prof. Wright wanted with the Minister.

PRESIDENT.—I think we should not go further into that. In the absence of Mr. Ross, we cannot go further, as Mr. Ross is much interested.

CHAIRMAN.—As a member of this Committee I wish to know. Any Government would require an explanation of the plans. This is why I asked the question. Did he suppose in this casual interview that a formal explanation of the plans was being made?

MR. HOYLES.—Should we not get simply at the facts of an explanation?

VICE CHANCELLOR.—The reading was casual as far as I was concerned. We three did not meet there by appointment to discuss the plans.

THE BURSAR:

DR. MACLAREN.—In whose handwriting is the name "Vice-Chancellor" in the minutes of Oct. 3rd, 1889?

BURSAR.—It is in my handwriting. Sir Daniel Wilson omitted it and I added it.

DR. MACLAREN.—Do you recollect when the V. C. came in?

BURSAR.—Do not know the precise time but it was after the Board had commenced. Don't know just what part he took in the proceedings.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I do not think Sir Daniel Wilson ever remained in the chair when I was present for even a part of a meeting.

PRESIDENT.—Did this question come up at the beginning or the end—the question about the plans?

BURSAR.—It was at the end.

DR. MACLEARN.—Do you remember any discussion of these plans at either of these meetings of the Board?

BURSAR.—I do not remember particularly. I thought the building was for science teaching. Did not ask any questions, thought I understood for what purpose the building was being put up. Do not think medicine was ever mentioned.

MR. HOUSTON.—What members of the Board were present?

BURSAR.—

PRESIDENT.—Did you think that Sir Daniel Wilson understood that anatomy was provided for?

BURSAR.—I cannot say.

PRESIDENT.—Did you think that Dr. Hoskin knew?

BURSAR.—Cannot say. You will have to ask him. The change in the roof was spoken of by Col. Gzowski. I did not know that the room in question was a dissecting room. Do not know when Col. Gzowski, Mr. Christie or Mr. Scott know about it. They seemed to understand the purpose of the building. They did not see the term "anatomy" or dissecting-room that I remember.

MR. HOUSTON.—What members were not present?

BURSAR.—The Chancellor, Mr. Campbell and Dr. Larratt W. Smith.

PRESIDENT.—Do you know who submitted the plans to the Government?

BURSAR.—I do not, did not do it myself.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Who forwarded the plans to the Government?

BURSAR.—Either myself or the architect.

Dr. CAVEN.—We have not elicited anything shewing that the Board or the Government knew the details of the plans. We have not learned that the uses of particular rooms were inquired into by the Trustees or the Government. So, so far as specific directions were given, these were given by the Vice-Chancellor as the organ of the University and the Board. If I am wrong I would like to be corrected.

CHAIRMAN.—We have not elicited any information as you speak of, but we cannot infer that they did not know. We have not learned that they sought for information, or had such information. We are left to question whether they would take action.

Mr. HOYLES.—Was the Vice-Chancellor aware that the Board or Government, asked for information?

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I am not aware of their asking for information. I am not aware that they asked any detail of the eastern wing. I never explained to the Board or the Government. I did not know much about the details of biology and the plans explained themselves.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY WRIGHT:

Prof. WRIGHT.—My recollection of the course of events is similar to that which the Vice-Chancellor has given. I can possibly enlarge on one or two points. I would like to corroborate the statement as to the change. I remember very well the Vice-Chancellor meeting me and saying that it would be unnecessary to make provision for the accommodation of mineralogy in the proposed addition, because the Minister of Education had other plans (with regard to that structure) with regard to that sub-department of mineralogy.

Afterwards I learned in conversation with the late President that the plan was the erection of a school of mines, and in fact the President indicated to me the precise spot upon which the Minister of Education proposed to build the School of mines. I have not repeated this before as it was confidential. I do not know the date as it was simply a verbal statement. It was about the same time or subsequent to the communication made to me by the Vice-Chancellor that is in the spring of 1889. The site selected was the Observatory cottage, so I was given to understand by the late President.

I am quite confident that the dropping out of mineralogy in the second plan was on this account, from the remarks made by the late President as well as the interview by the Vice-Chancellor. My conversation with the President was confidential. The communication from the Vice-Chancellor was also confidential, and I did not speak to the President about the Vice-Chancellor's communication nor to the Vice-Chancellor about the President's proposal. I did not learn from Mr. Ross himself anything about this.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Tell us what passed from the Vice-Chancellor through you to the architect about these plans.

Prof. WRIGHT.—The first rough sketches prepared by myself included merely provision for the museum and for the medical classes of the first and second years. It included a lecture room with provision for a dissecting room and store rooms for anatomical material. The dissecting room was roughly sketched out over the lecture room as it is in the plan. The store rooms were provided in the basement but I think partly underneath the lecture room. The museum was sketched out very much after the arrangement of the old museum in the main building here, that is it was a long room 75x50 feet running clear up to the roof with a gallery somewhat in the position that the gallery held in the old museum in the main building, only somewhat further from the floor, and also considerable wider. The first idea I had was that the museum should be lighted from the roof. After conversat on with various experts afterwards I found that that plan of lighting from the roof was not a favorable one and so I discarded it. The original sketch plan as

it is here shows very much the same kind of museum, only it is raised one storey so that the mineralogy department would have occupied the whole of the ground space of the museum. There was some reference at the meeting of the Senate to this point, and I remember I was unable at the time to contradict the statement made then. It was said that the provision for mineralogy was in the basement, and that it could not have been intended in good faith. As a fact the amount of accommodation in this plan is somewhat similar in extent to the suite of rooms lately occupied by Prof. Chapman in the School of Science. In character it was the best part of the house. The Vice-Chancellor instructed me to give similar accommodation to that in the G.P.S. The Geological museum provided there was about as large as that in the old main building and the space was larger than Prof. Chapman had in the School of Science.

PRESIDENT.—Was Prof. Chapman consulted about the preparation—with regard to the extent and arrangement of accommodation?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No.

PRESIDENT.—Was any mineralogical expert consulted?

Prof. WRIGHT.—An expert's opinion was not required. There was so much cubic space allowed in the plan which could have afterwards been treated acc'd requirements of and care. It was reserved for that purpose.

PRESIDENT.—The "cubic space" is the extent of your museum, i.e., the floor space was the same?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; the same.

PRESIDENT.—Did you consult any expert about the anatomical rooms?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I was instructed by the Vice-Chancellor to get information as best I could.

PRESIDENT.—From whom?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Dr. Primrose was the chief person I consulted.

PRESIDENT.—Did you consult any other member of the medical faculty?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; I cannot say that I did. Yes, I also consulted with Dr. Adam Wright.

PRESIDENT.—Any others.

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; I should say not. As an expert in anatomy Dr. Primrose was consulted.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What position did Dr. Primrose hold?

Prof. WRIGHT.—He was assistant demonstrator of anatomy. He had been instrumental in bringing about some reforms in the anatomical teaching in the new department, and had been instrumental in causing it to be so much better conducted than it had been in the past, that he was consulted. I knew that partly from my own knowledge and partly on other testimony.

Mr. HOUSTON.—That is why you consulted the assistant and not the demonstrator?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I consulted Primrose because I was given to understand he was the best man.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What other members?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Dr. Adam Wright was certainly one.

PRESIDENT.—Were these men, Drs. Primrose and Wright, consulted as to the amended (October 3, 1889) plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot answer.

PRESIDENT.—In preparing these plans were you asked by the Vice-Chancellor to keep the whole matter as to provision for anatomy a secret?

Prof. WRIGHT.—The Vice-Chancellor stated that at a meeting of the Senate, when I approached others on the anatomical parts I enjoined secrecy.

PRESIDENT.—The building is designed for a museum and for medical purposes, including anatomy. Did you keep secret the fact that the provision for both medical and museum purposes were being provided for?

Prof. WRIGHT.—As I was asked to keep the matter a secret I did so. I am naturally reticent.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Which part were you asked to keep secret?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I am not sure that there was any restriction as to any one part. You have explained that the dissecting-room might cause offence and consequently you enjoined secrecy with regard to the matter. I did not speak of one part of the building openly any more than another.

PRESIDENT.—Did you enjoin secrecy on Dr. Adam Wright?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot say that I did. When getting information from Dr. Primrose I did it confidentially.

PRESIDENT.—You did not communicate them to the trustees?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Not to them or anybody else. I may possibly have construed too rigidly what the Vice-Chancellor told me, but I did not speak to anyone. I was prompted to do so by Dr. Primrose.

Mr. HUSTON.—What was the nature of the information you expected to get from Dr. Primrose?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Details of any institutions he was acquainted with. Edinburgh and London Universities he knew very well.

PRESIDENT.—Did you take the plans down to show to the Minister of Education at the club?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Don't remember if there was an appointment.

PRESIDENT.—Did the Minister ask any questions about the plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—He asked if there was provision for a lecture-room for Prof. Chapman. He did not ask any other questions, though he saw the plans. He made no observations about any blank spaces, or he would have got information in detail. The Vice-Chancellor was present, but I could not say if he was there all the time. He was present whether he was giving attention or not.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Didn't you and Mr. Ross go away?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think not.

PRESIDENT.—Who kept possession of the plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I presume I kept the plans.

PRESIDENT.—This was before the Order in Council was passed.

Prof. WRIGHT.—It was, but cannot say it was immediately before.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Did you ever have an interview with Mr. Ross about this before the first Order in Council was passed?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes, in the spring. Probably very shortly before the order was passed. It would not likely be between 19th and 20th March. Did not know that the Board was in a difficulty about funds.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Was this order carried through at your instigation?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I hardly think it would be so.

Mr. HOUSTON.—At whose instance did Mr. Ross draw up this Order in Council and get it passed?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Cannot tell you. I did not draw it.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I never heard of the order until after it became an Order in Council.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—Was the plan of this building a matter of conversation for weeks or months before the sketched plans were submitted—with the Vice-Chancellor or the Minister?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Certainly with the Vice-Chancellor. The Minister certainly had the building in contemplation before March, or before I had a conversation with him.

PRESIDENT.—Did you present the sketch plans to the Minister?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes, I think so; but did not explain the use of the blank rooms. He did not ask. It was my impression that the Minister knew that it was going to afford additional facilities for first and second year students. I believe that there has been some statement made which contravenes that, but my impression is that Mr. Ross knew it. It was my impression then. He said nothing about the blank rooms, and the impression I got was of a somewhat vague character. I cannot repeat anything more than Mr. Ross said.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—You supposed he knew about it when you interviewed him?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; he approved of the plans after a cursory examination of a very few minutes.

PRESIDENT.—Are you not aware that after your interview and after the Order in Council of March that Mr. Ross thought chemistry provided for?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I was not aware of it. I never heard of it until the Senate meeting of June 3rd, 1892.

PRESIDENT.—Did you approach Prof. Pike before these plans were ready?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; with regard to a chemical laboratory. I described to him the whole proposal about anatomy. I requested him to regard my communication as confidential about that matter. My communication with him was not likely to go to another, and as I was asked by the Vice-Chancellor to use discretion, I asked Prof. Pike to say nothing about it.

CHAIRMAN.—Was there a sharp distinction between the biological museum and the geological museum?

Prof. WRIGHT.—There was no sharp distinction. No definite plan as to what would be accommodated in the biological museum. That space is somewhat similar to the space occupied by the former geological museum in this building. The natural history museum is somewhat similar.

Mr. HOUSTON.—How many persons knew of the intention to teach primary medicine in the building?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I have mentioned the persons whom I conversed with—Drs. Adam Wright, Prinrose and Pike. I think that would be all (all as far as) I communicated with, apart from the Vice-Chancellor and the architect.

PRESIDENT.—When were the amended plans commenced? When did you take them up?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Probably a month or so after the first. In the plans there was a lecture room for Prof. Chapman in Geology. Mr. Ross asked this at the meeting down at the Club.

PRESIDENT.—Have you forgotten that he was going to dispense with geology?

Prof. WRIGHT.—It was the Minister's desire to divide the department and make the more practical aspects go to the School of Mines and the other aspect to be taken in the University. There is a lecture room in the amended plans. It is a common lecture room. It was available for either anatomy or geology.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—The Minister generally approved of the sketch draft plan?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; and the other plans were approved in a month or two later, and the Minister approved these latter plans at the meeting in the Club.

PRESIDENT.—The Minister did not ask, and you did not tell him, that the building was designed partly for medical purposes?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No, but my impression was that Mr. Ross knew that the building was to be used for the convenience of medical students, that the primary teaching should be done in this building.

PRESIDENT.—When did Mr. Ross express any surprise in regard to the fact that provision had been made for this purpose?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I was in Germany. I was not in Toronto during the summer of 1890 and winter of '90-91, and the building was then going on.

Mr. HOYLES.—Did you instruct the architect not to put any names on these rooms?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No. The question came up as to whether the name dissecting room should be written across the plan, and the Vice-Chancellor and myself and Mr. Dick, though the architect has no recollection of this, met in the Vice-Chancellor's office. I thought of putting Anatomical Laboratory, but considered that this expression might be misleading; then my impression is that the architect suggested that the rooms be left blank, and the Vice-Chancellor approved of it.

PRESIDENT.—Did it occur to you that the trustees and Government and others might not fully understand these plans? Did you not think they might misunderstand it?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I did not think it my duty to offer any information that I was not asked for. It seemed to me, and it seems to me now, a very proper addition to the Biological Building, because at that time in Cambridge a similar building and a similar combination was being made.

PRESIDENT.—Were you not solicitous about such a method as keeping this secret?

Prof. WRIGHT.—The only person with whom I felt at all embarrassed in conversation upon this matter was the late President, though I had a vague idea that he knew the medical students were to be accommodated there in some way.

Mr. HOYLES.—Did you think that to call this an addition to the science department of the University was a fair description?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I would not have styled it thus, though I thought it a very fitting addition and a desirable privilege for the use of biological students. But the provision would not have been on such an extensive scale except for the medical students. Facilities of this kind were very desirable.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Did you not recognize a very great distinction between Toronto and Cambridge Universities? They have plenty of money, and we have a very limited capital.

Prof. WRIGHT.—I did not consider that: it did not occur to me.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Did any trustee except the Vice-Chancellor ask you for particulars about these plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; not even the President.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Did you think that calling that west wing one of the science departments of the University would be a fair and correct name for it?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; it could be still called one of the science departments of the University.

PRESIDENT.—Did you think the Senate or the Government would by that term understand that anatomy and medical teaching are included in the phrase?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I myself regard anatomy as one of the sciences, but it is possible that they might not so regard it.

PRESIDENT.—When it was decided to leave out provision for mineralogy and geology, except a lecture room, was there any proposition to provide for chemistry?

Prof. WRIGHT.—None whatever.

CHAIRMAN.—All through it was distinctly understood that the lecture room was to be available for geology purposes as well as anatomical or medical purposes?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Are there any other rooms beside this of this particular form of room? Designed in that style?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I do not think there are with such a high-pitched floor. Professor Croft's old room was very steep—the architect can tell us the pitch. The west lecture room is very suitable for anatomy but not unsuitable for other purposes. That was the special design. The flat room would not be so suitable for anatomy. The room can be used by students in geology. I remember saying to the Vice-Chancellor that a second lecture room might eventually be necessary for biology. Prof. Chapman was not consulted as to the plan.

PRESIDENT.—The men in Arts do not like to lecture in a room with such a high pitch.

Dr. MACLAREN.—In McGill College in the Redpath Building there is a steep room for Arts purposes.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Why was not Prof. Chapman consulted? This matter interested his department very much.

Prof. WRIGHT.—I refer you to the Vice-Chancellor.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The reason he was not consulted about geology was that I knew well he would object to any division of his department such as Mr. Ross spoke of.

PRESIDENT.—In the preparation of that plan on which are shewn rooms for mineralogy and geology, was Prof. Wright instructed by the Vice-Chancellor not to consult Prof. Chapman?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I do not think so. But the plans are tentative, and I do not know that any definite reason was assigned.

Dr. CAVAN.—Prof. Wright intended to appropriate much space without giving any details, and thus Prof. Chapman was not consulted. Was it not necessary to consult him?

Mr. HOUSTON.—The question as to space in the building should have been referred to him. He has as much space, but it is very inconvenient.

Prof. WRIGHT.—That difficulty would have been avoided by consulting him.

Father TREFF.—Was it understood in a general way that on the renewing of the Medical Faculty: was it understood by the Government and by Mr. Ross that provision would be made for the first and second years?

Prof. WRIGHT.—It was my impression, but it seems to have been erroneous.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Your communication with them was on the idea that they were favorable to this policy?

October 11th, 1892.

The Committee and Mr. Hoyles all present, except Honorable Justice Falconbridge. The Vice-Chancellor, the Bursar, the Architect and Professor Ramsay Wright, also in attendance.

Mr. ARCHITECT DICK'S Examination:

Mr. DICK.—The only additional document that could be found in the rough sketch, which was the first crude idea, dated March 12, 1889; and then on March 15th a second sketch was prepared with some slight modifications.

Dr. CAVEN.—Was it at the instance of Prof. Ramsay Wright that the first sketch (March 12) was made?

Mr. DICK.—It was.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You say in your letter to the Senate that you generally got your instructions from Prof. Wright. Did he order you not to put the names on?

Mr. DICK.—I think it was he. The only documentary evidence I have is an entry in my diary on December 26th: "Arranged titles, etc., with Prof. Wright."

PRESIDENT.—What was the reason assigned at the time for omitting names?

Mr. DICK.—I have no specific recollection, and can state only general impressions. It was the desire not to let the fact become public, that the work of dissection was to be carried on. A good deal of opposition had been raised to turning old Wycliffe College into a hospital.

PRESIDENT.—To whom did you understand these plans were to be submitted.

Mr. DICK.—To the board of trustees.

PRESIDENT.—Both plans ?

Mr. DICK.—Yes, all the plans.

PRESIDENT.—What necessity was there ? Did it not occur to you that there was no necessity to conceal it from the Board ?

Mr. DICK.—I had not the slightest idea but that the Board of Trustees knew all about it. I never doubted for a moment. The instruction I received from Prof. Wright and occasionally perhaps from the Vice-Chancellor, was to keep it from the public.

CHAIRMAN.—Referring to your letter in which you speak of changes in the plans. Did you intend to imply that the Board had discussed the use of the rooms and that they suggested a change ?

Mr. DICK.—I thought it only right to say that the plans were laid before the Board.

Dr. CAVEN.—Was there direct communication with the Board ?

Mr. DICK.—It was through the agent already named, that is, the instructions about changes in the height of the rooms, etc. It was the Vice-Chancellor's suggestion that I reported it to the Board.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Did ever anything that occurred between you and me give you to understand that you were to withhold any information from the Board or from anyone in authority ?

Mr. DICK.—No, sir.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—If I did give you instructions, what was their aim ?

Mr. DICK.—It was to keep the general public from the fact, as I have already said.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Did anybody else than the Vice-Chancellor ever suggest that this information should be kept from persons not in sympathy with the University, members of the faculty, etc. ?

Mr. DICK.—I have no recollection of such. No one asked me to keep it a secret from the President, faculty, etc. If any one on the Board, or anyone in authority, had come to me and asked me about the matter I would have explained to him.

Dr. MACLAREN.—How were the wishes of the Trustees conveyed to you as to changes ?

Mr. DICK.—My knowledge on that point is not clear.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Were you at any meeting of the Board of Trustees where the plans were discussed ?

Mr. DICK.—No, sir.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Did you receive any letter from the Bursar on the subject ?

Mr. DICK.—I cannot find any except that authorizing the acceptance of the tenders. Had no communication with Col. Gzowski as far as I can recollect.

Dr. MACLAREN.—How did the suggestions of the Board as to the skylights, etc., come to you ?

Mr. DICK.—Have no recollections how the information came from the Board.

Professor WRIGHT.—I was present and took part in this Board meeting when the plans were submitted, and the only remark that was made with regard to the plans was one by Col. Gzowski, in which he suggested that the top part of the building might be treated in an economical manner, and it was this which was reported to the architect.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I was not present at that Board meeting.

PRESIDENT.—At that Board meeting was any question asked as to any room being a dissecting room?

Professor WRIGHT.—There were no questions asked and no hints given as to the use of the building.

PRESIDENT.—Could this order be given by the Board without them knowing it was for a dissecting room?

Prof. WRIGHT.—They would likely know something as to the uses of the room?

PRESIDENT.—Could the suggestions have been given by the Board without any knowledge of the real object of the room?

The Chairman disallowed the question.

Mr. W. T. AIKENS.—It was a very wise suggestion if they had known it to be used as a dissecting-room.

Prof. WRIGHT.—To the best of my belief the suggestion was made by Col. Gzowski entirely on economical grounds from an inspection of the architect's plans. He spoke of a great deal of expensive stone-work which might be saved by the change.

PRESIDENT.—Who instructed you to prepare the October, 1889, plans?

Mr. DICK.—I cannot answer that positively; it is a matter of mere recollection. I am only supposing that I got instructions from Prof. Wright as in the first case.

PRESIDENT.—Did Prof. Wright then instruct you to prepare the October plans?

Mr. DICK.—In the absence of any letter from the Bursar I am led to think so.

PRESIDENT.—Do you remember if any instructions were given you to omit the provision of mineralogy and geology?

Mr. DICK.—I do not think any instruction came to me from the Board, that is from the Bursar. As far as I know they were not received from the Bursar and must have been verbal.

PRESIDENT.—With whom did you consult in the preparation of the March and October plans.

Mr. DICK.—Mostly with Professor Ramsay Wright.

PRESIDENT.—Any other?

Mr. DICK.—The only other person was Dr. Adam Wright on one occasion, and I cannot recall what was then done.

PRESIDENT.—With whom did you consult about the October plans?

Mr. DICK.—The final plans were the regular development of the first crude ones, and the only persons I remember consulting with were Prof. Wright, Dr. Adam Wright on one occasion, and possibly with the Vice-Chancellor on some occasion.

PRESIDENT.—Did you consult at all Dr. Primrose?

Mr. DICK.—I do not think I became acquainted with him until we came to fitting of the building, after the building itself was erected.

PRESIDENT.—You have heard that no explanation of the medical feature was given to the Trustees by the Vice-Chancellor or Prof. Wright?

Mr. DICK.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Without such explanation would it be possible for you, Mr. Dick, to know that these plans were intended for medical teaching purposes?

Mr. DICK.—No, I don't think so.

PRESIDENT.—Did you ever hear about the plans being submitted to the Government?

Mr. DICK.—No, I think not.

PRESIDENT.—Were you present at the interview described last night between the Minister, the Vice-Chancellor and Prof. Wright?

Mr. DICK.—I was not; did not hear of it until last night.

PRESIDENT.—You never heard anything about an interview between the Vice-Chancellor and Mr. Ross with regard to these plans?

Mr. DICK.—Not to the best of my recollection.

PRESIDENT.—Was secrecy as to the medical features of the original March plans enjoined on you?

Mr. DICK.—I have a general recollection that nothing as to the medical feature of the plans was to leak out to the general public.

PRESIDENT.—Could you state the floor-space devoted to medical purposes in the March and in the October plans?

The Architect promised to calculate.

Dr. CAVEN.—Will you state was there any increase in expense in connection with the change from the March to the October plans? What increase of cost was involved?

Mr. DICK.—First plan (estimate) \$60,000; second, \$68,000; increase, \$8,000.

PRESIDENT.—What would be the cost of the museum without the dissecting room above?

Mr. DICK.—I sent a calculation to the Chancellor on April 14th, 1891, of the building:

Lecture room (and basement under)	\$16,323
Museum	24,111
The remainder	24,565
	<hr/>
	\$64,999

In the museum the cost of the dissecting room is not counted in.

Dr. MACLAREN.—When you were asked about instructions for secrecy as to the medical features of the building, did your answer refer only to the dissecting room or to everything about medicine?

Mr. DICK.—The only thing I had in my mind was the dissecting room; it was the dissecting room feature of the building.

PRESIDENT.—But you omitted the names in the plans of both parts.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The estimate according to the sketch-plans of March was \$60,000. Was that the result of accurate calculation?

Mr. DICK.—It was an approximate estimate not accurately calculated.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—It cost about \$65,000. Simply for a museum with its basement and roofed in a reasonable way what would it have cost?

Mr. DICK.—I would have to guess at that; it would require time to answer.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Assuming that the building was completed as it is now, except any facilities in it for dissection, elevation, provision for storing anatomical material in basement, what would have been the cost?

Mr. DICK.—It would be about \$3,500 less, assuming that the bulk of the building remained unchanged.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—Is the third part in the above estimate ("Rest of the building") common to the museum and the medical portion of the building? Is it common to the lecture room and the museum?

Mr. DICK.—The basement under the museum was treated as common property.

PRESIDENT.—The October plans were for the museum and the medical faculty only. If these arrangements were omitted and also the extra cost, what would have been the cost for museum purposes?

Mr. DICK.—I cannot answer that now.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Then every part of the building west of the old building, with the exception of an ante-room to the lecture room and the use of the lecture room and the museum, was to be used for medical purposes?

Mr. DICK.—Yes; I think that is correct. The museum would include part of the basement and the room, and the same might be remarked about the other rooms.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—If you took from the building in question the museum and its appurtenances, what part have you left for the medical faculty?

Mr. DICK.—You would get only a fragment of a building, and would require time for calculation.

PRESIDENT.—In each case we require the amount of floor-space.

Mr. HOUSTON.—When asked to prepare these plans by Prof. Wright, was it represented that a considerable portion was to be used for medical purposes purely?

Mr. DICK.—Yes; the un-named portion. The building was partly medical with the lecture room to be used in common.

Mr. HOUSTON.—At what periods in the construction of the building did you learn that Prof. Chapman was expected to occupy a portion of it for mineralogical as well as for geological teaching?

Mr. DICK.—After the building had been completed and was ready for occupation or almost ready for occupation.

Mr. HOUSTON.—When Prof. Chapman understood that he was to be moved into these quarters, was the construction so far advanced that an expert in his line could not give suggestions to have the place made satisfactory to him?

Mr. DICK.—The building was advanced and could not be changed to suit a professor of mineralogy and geology.

PRESIDENT.—Was the museum intended, in the October plans, partially for a geological museum at present utilized?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; it is a biological museum.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—There was not room for geological specimens also?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No; Prof. Chapman's leaving the building would not change the arrangements.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You got your instructions from Prof. Ramsey Wright generally? Was the eastern wing carried out in that manner?

Mr. DICK.—Yes.

Dr. AIKENS.—Did the trustees invite the architect at any time?

Mr. DICK.—No; nor was I asked to go before them with regard to the eastern wing until the opening of the tenders.

Professor asked leave to make a statement.

Prof. WRIGHT.—I wish to qualify a statement made last night with regard to the time at which I asked for Dr. Primrose's assistance.

In endeavoring to recall the circumstances to my memory and on speaking with Dr. Primrose I find that he was not consulted by me with regard to the allocation places or the sizes of these rooms for anatomical purposes, but that he was consulted only with regard to the fixtures, etc. It was only in this that I asked for his expert assistance. He was consulted in the preparation neither of the March or October plans, but only after the building was in progress or up. Dr. Adam Wright furnished the size and number and the character of the rooms that would be required to conduct primary teaching in medicine, speaking from his experience in the Toronto School of Medicine building. He may have consulted Dr. Primrose, but I do not know.

THE BURSAR.—Re-examined.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Does the statement furnished by you to the Registrar giving extracts from the minutes of the Board of Trustees commencing February 23rd, 1888, and ending with February 14th, 1889, contain all the references, in the minutes, to the erection of the Biological Building No. 1 (eastern wing)?

BURSAR.—Yes; I think it does.

Dr. MACLAREN.—I do not find here any reference to the Senate on the subject. Are you aware or did you communicate with the Senate?

BURSAR.—I think not.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Are you aware of this subject ever having been communicated to the Senate by any other person?

BURSAR.—No.

PRESIDENT.—Examine the October plans and see if you can find any indications that certain rooms were to be used for medical purposes?

BURSAR (having examined the plans).—I see none.

PRESIDENT.—Were there any letters before the Board that would supply such information?

BURSAR.—I think not.

PRESIDENT.—Were there any letters or explanation offered by you in sending the plans to the Government?

BURSAR.—No; I do not recollect that I sent the plans to the Government.

PRESIDENT.—Was any communication made to the Board as to the October plans not providing for mineralogy?

BURSAR.—I do not recollect any.

Dr. AIKENS.—Did the Senate ever ask for the plan or for any information about the Biological Building No. 1?

BURSAR.—I think not.

October 12th, 1892.

Present: Justice Falconbridge (Chairman), President Loudon, Chancellor Burwash, Dr. W. T. Aikens, Dr. Maclaren, Dr. Willmott, Mr. Houston, Father Teefy and Mr. Hoyles.

The Vice-Chancellor, Mr. W. Christie, Dr. A. H. Wright, Dr. Primrose, Dr. A. B. Macallum and Prof. Ramsay Wright in attendance.

MR. WILLIAM CHRISTIE:

CHAIRMAN.—You have been for some time a member of the Board of Trustees?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—Yes; I was not present during the last portion of 1889, being in Europe. I left early in the spring and returned about the first Monday or Tuesday in September. Was present, as appears from the minutes, at the meeting in October, when these plans came up. Was present at the meeting on April 11th, 1889, when the Order in Council was received. This appears from the minutes, but I cannot remember the occasions.

PRESIDENT.—Do you remember the Order in Council which was received (April 11th)?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I am afraid I cannot remember it. Don't remember what took place on April 11th.

PRESIDENT.—At the meeting of April 11th, Sir Daniel Wilson made an entry of a resolution requesting the Minister to explain how the capital would be replaced?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I remember that it came up sometime, but my memory is rather hazy. Do not remember the attitude of the Board with regard to that Order in Council. On general principles we would want to know how the capital would be replaced.

CHAIRMAN.—You cannot recall anything not found in the minutes about these meetings?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No.

PRESIDENT.—You will understand that this question ordered by the Board to be put to the Government was asking how a deficit would be supplied. Would the Board have made that enquiry if the Board had asked the Government to pass the Order in Council? Do you know who asked the Minister to pass this Order in Council?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No, I have no idea of protesting against the action of the Board. If I had dissented strongly I would have had it recorded. I thought one duty was to see to the investment of the money of the University and to see as to paying it out, but any question was beyond my knowledge or ability.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.—The Board was created, I think, in 1878, (but may be in error about the year), by Order in Council, and was called a Board of Management, and that is all it ever was in fact. Its powers and duties are described in that Order in Council and when produced will there appear, but for the information of the Committee I may say, that Mr. Christie is quite correct in saying that their powers were those of a business board. The constitution of the Board was changed once or twice by the addition of members to it, and the name was changed to that of Board of Trustees, but as far as I remember it was never appointed to determine University policy, as to what direction the University would reach out.

CHAIRMAN.—That was your view Mr. Christie?

MR. CHRISTIE.—That was my view; I would never care to take a position which would require me to say as to University management or policy.

MR. HOUSTON.—In the letter from the Board to the Minister of Education there appears the sentence: "The Board recognizes the desirableness of erecting, as soon as can safely be done, an addition to the new Science Building already in progress with a view to accommodate Geology and other departments, and for which plans have been submitted, prepared by the University Architect, at an estimated cost of \$60,000." Did the Board take simply a business view of this?

MR. CHRISTIE.—It was purely the financial aspect, knowing where the funds would come from.

CHAIRMAN.—Have you any independent recollection of the meeting of October 3rd?

MR. CHRISTIE.—I have not. It was three years ago and I cannot remember it.

PRESIDENT.—On that occasion, Mr. Christie, these (March) plans were laid before you, in which the full object of the building does not appear. You will find a large number of blanks there.

MR. CHRISTIE.—I cannot say if I saw them or not, but would not have known if they were suitable or not. I would have to take the advice of others.

PRESIDENT.—Were you aware that there were provisions for dissecting?

MR. CHRISTIE.—I understood it was for a Biological Building, and would assume that it would not be complete without it.

PRESIDENT.—Were you aware that there were provisions for human anatomy and other purely medical objects?

MR. CHRISTIE.—I do not think I ever knew the exact work to be done there, and so am not sure of that. I would assume that the dissecting of the human body would be a necessary part of biological teaching.

PRESIDENT.—We were told by previous witnesses that no explanations were given as to purely medical teaching. Could you tell from an inspection of these plans that there was any such provision?

MR. CHRISTIE.—I would have to examine them carefully; but I cannot tell what the building was to be for.

CHAIRMAN.—You have indicated that you had devoted some attention to the teaching of Biology. Would you be concerned to know, in view of what you understood your functions were, about a dissecting-room?

MR. CHRISTIE.—No, that was not my duty. I would be incompetent.

MR. HOUSTON.—You then think the Senate should be the body to look after this matter.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I do not know who should do it. I only know it was not my business.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Do you remember Prof. Ramsay Wright being before the Board on one occasion when the plans were there?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I remember Prof. Wright being there but cannot say if the plans were there or not.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Do you remember an occasion on which a question arose as to whether the building could be cheapened by lowering walls, dispensing with stonework, etc.?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I remember it came up sometime, but cannot say if it was when he was there.

Dr. MACLAREN.—Do you remember any members of the Board who took part in that discussion or had something to do in that event, of the Board determining the cheapening, referred to?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No, I don't. I remember Col. Gzowski's suggestion.

Mr. HOYLES.—I see, Mr. Christie, that in the letter of October 3rd it is stated that the purposes for which the building is to be used have necessitated that part of it should be higher than the rest. Do you remember just what the uses were?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I really don't remember.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Mr. Christie, you did not concern yourself as to the purposes of the building.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I gave little care to it. It seemed to be a necessity of the College.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—As a member of the Board your attitude as to the policy involved in the work, was that you were not to trouble as to the wisdom of the enterprise. You did not deem it a part of your duty, and did not make any enquiry.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—That is the case.

Mr. HOUSTON.—On April 11th the Board instructed the Bursar to ask the Minister how the money should be raised. Have you any recollection as to any conclusion that had been arrived at as to this.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No; I do not remember that the Minister furnished any statement.

Mr. HOUSTON.—As a member of the Board which adopted these plans you had not that information as far as you remember?

Mr. CHRISTIE.—No; I was away very much.

Chancellor BURWASH.—You will notice, Mr. Christie, the upper story of the building and the height above the contiguous parts. The extreme height is referred to in the letter of Mr. Dick laid before the Board: "The purposes for which the building—higher than the present building." The Board returned the plan to Mr. Dick, indicating that this height could be avoided by substituting skylights, etc., without interfering with the purpose for which it would be used.

Mr. CHRISTIE.—I do not know and cannot say about the other members of the Board. I had but little idea of what was required and no knowledge of details.

PROFESSOR RAMSEY WRIGHT.—recalled:

Dr. WILLMOTT.—It came out last evening that you (Prof. W.) were present at the October 3rd, 1889 meeting when the plans were discussed. Who requested you to go

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think the Vice-Chancellor requested me.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—Were you present for the purpose of explaining the plans if anyone requested it?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; certainly. There no explanations requested at all. The only remark made was by Col. Gzowski as to the stonework on the upper story.

Dr. WILLMOTT.—Did you take the plans with you or were they there?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think they were there then. I was not present when the plans were discussed.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Did you volunteer any information as to the plans?

Prof. WRIGHT.—None. Went to answer any questions and presumed that the Board would understand that, but did not make any statement. I was there a very short time.

DR. ADAM WRIGHT:

Mr. HOUSTON.—You have been quite intimate with the whole scheme of this Biological Building from its inception?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes, I have known a good deal about it.

Mr. HOUSTON.—How soon did you become aware it was to be for the teaching of medicine?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I understood in the winter of 1888 and 1889, as nearly as I can recollect, that there was to be some provision for the teaching of human anatomy.

Mr. HOUSTON.—The matter came before the Board in March, 1889, with the sketch plans. It was sometime prior to that you heard of it?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON.—That was before any plans were sketched in any way?

Dr. WRIGHT.—As far as I know, am not sure about that.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You thought it a reasonable thing that when a building was to be put up for museum purposes, you thought it should be extended for medical teaching?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I was always in favor of that.

Mr. HOUSTON.—If the museum had had to be made for that eastern wing, might a dissecting-room have been provided for otherwise at just as small expense?

Dr. WRIGHT.—My idea was that when the museum was to be there the attic could be used for anatomy, and I do not know of any cheaper plan.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Some separate building could have been put up at a little cost.

Dr. WRIGHT.—I think it might have been more expensive.

Mr. HOUSTON.—After the plans were being matured you were aware that they were being prepared?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes; I saw them more than once or twice, the March and also the October plans.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Do you know of your knowledge how many persons were aware of the provision made by the architect for medical teaching in these plans?

Dr. WRIGHT.—No.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Could you name any whom you know were aware?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Prof. Wright, the architect, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Primrose and myself.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You knew that there was a policy of secrecy maintained and determined throughout the whole matter?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I was asked not to let it be generally known. I was to let no one know. Dr. Primrose learned it from me.

Dr. AIKENS.—When did you see Dr. Primrose?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Some time when the plans were being drawn. I really did not know very much about dissecting rooms, and recommended that Dr. Primrose be consulted. Told Prof. Wright this; it was my suggestion.

Mr. HOUSTON.—By whom were you requested to be secret?

Dr. WRIGHT.—The Vice Chancellor.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You don't know of any others who knew at that time?

Dr. WRIGHT.—At that time, no.

Mr. HOUSTON.—How soon was it before it began to be noised abroad?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I think in 1890 when the buildings were nearly completed.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Then, up to that point, the policy of secrecy was successful?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes; I think so.

Mr. HOYLES.—Some gentlemen here have said that they considered facilities for human anatomy desirable for the Biological building.

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes, it is recognized in all modern Universities. It is a part of the recognized system of biology.

Mr. HOYLES.—Why do you think it was more economical to do it as it was done?

Dr. WRIGHT.—The separate building would be a very expensive affair to provide and maintain. I do not see any cheaper way than this. I had not the faintest idea that there would be opposition when it became known.

Dr. McLAREN.—When you spoke of secrecy was the request made as to medical teaching generally or as to the dissecting-room?

Dr. WRIGHT.—It applied to the dissecting-room only and not to the other features for medical teaching.

CHAIRMAN.—Why did you tell Dr. Primrose?

Dr. WRIGHT.—He had such good knowledge of teaching and of preparing specimens, that I thought he would be of far more use to Prof. Wright than I would.

CHAIRMAN.—Were you present at the public meeting that was held about the opening of the Biological Building? (No. 1).

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes, in December 1888, in the old part of the building, (No. 1).

CHAIRMAN.—Was the Vice-Chancellor there?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—Do you remember the Minister of Education being there?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes, I remember the Minister was there. I was delighted with him as he delivered an admirable address. It was in the direction that his Government was proud of everything he saw, and his Government was working on the lines of assisting scientific medicine. He referred to other institutions, saying that the Government was doing for the human family what they were doing for cattle at Guelph. His remarks on the subject was impressed on my mind by the remarks of Prof. Vaughn afterwards, who said how delighted he was at the broad liberality of the Minister.

Mr. HOUSTON.—This speech of Mr. Ross's was made in the old Biology Building before anything was said or projected about the new building or extension.

Dr. WRIGHT.—It was in December, 1888.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What Mr. Ross then said did not imply that he would approve of the policy pursued in the new building.

Dr. WRIGHT.—I do not know as to what he would say as to details. Don't know definitely what he meant.

Mr. HOUSTON.—That was before any plans were submitted?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Did you understand that Mr. Ross said the policy of the Minister of Education was to aid Medical Education by providing out of the capital?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Oh no.

PRESIDENT.—Are you able to form an estimate, or have you any knowledge at the relative cost of the two parts of the building into which it would be divided, if you left out the museum on the one hand, and the rest of the building on the other?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I remember only seeing the report to the Senate.

PRESIDENT.—Are you aware that during the building of the extension that Mr. Ross denied in the House that the public moneys were being spent for medical teaching?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I think I heard something of that sort; yes. That was from hearsay; don't remember exactly what was said.

PRESIDENT.—Had you any reasons for believing that Mr. Ross did not know of the dissecting-room feature during the erection of the building?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I don't know when he knew it.

PRESIDENT.—Had you any reasons for believing he did not know?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I do not know that I had any reasons, and was not told when he received his information; I cannot answer that question.

PRESIDENT.—When did you first hear that the Government had discovered the existence of the dissecting-room feature?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I cannot answer that exactly. I fancy it was about the time the building was completed that the members of the Government learned all details, but I know very little about it. Did not hear anything about it except by rumor.

PRESIDENT.—From whom did you learn the fact that the Government had made the discovery?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I cannot say. I learned it from the ordinary rumor.

PRESIDENT.—When you learned this fact did you take any steps to inform or consult them?

Dr. WRIGHT.—No.

PRESIDENT.—Were you ever asked during the construction what would be done when the Government discovered the dissecting room?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I think not.

PRESIDENT.—Were you ever warned that there would be difficulty when the Government found out?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I cannot state specifically. I paid little attention to the Government. I always feared there would be some trouble but it was in another line. I had heard warnings that when it was found out there might be trouble, but I always feared it from the residents in the park going to the Government and making mischief.

Mr. HOYLES.—Your warnings then were about the inhabitants of the Park, and not the Government?

Dr. WRIGHT.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Were you ever warned that there would be trouble?

Dr. WRIGHT.—I heard rumors that there would be trouble. It was when the building was about completed.

DR. ALEXANDER PRIMROSE:

PRESIDENT.—When were you first consulted in regard to these plans?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I cannot say.

PRESIDENT.—Were you consulted as to the sketch plans?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I could not say as to the date. I was consulted as to the plans for the building before they were completed.

PRESIDENT.—By whom?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Prof. Ramsay Wright.

PRESIDENT.—On what points did you give advice?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—With regard to the manner in which various rooms could be used for anatomical purposes, as to the arrangements, etc. How the rooms were to be used.

PRESIDENT.—Was secrecy enjoined when you were consulted about this matter?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Yes; I was asked to say nothing about it.

PRESIDENT.—To whom did you understand that the knowledge of this scheme was confided?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I do not know at all.

PRESIDENT.—Had you, before the erection of the building was started, any reason to think Dr. Macallum knew?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—No; I think not. Do not quite understand the question. There was a time when I was in doubt as to who knew it and who did not, but I think that was after the building was completed. It was after building was completed and rumors were flying.

PRESIDENT.—Did you ask Dr. Macallum if he knew the secret?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—No; I think not. No; I certainly did not, as I promised to say nothing about it.

PRESIDENT.—You are quite sure you did not pump him in any way?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I remember nothing about it. I mentioned nothing about it.

PRESIDENT.—Did you ever approach him on the matter before the erection of the building?

The Chairman disallowed the question.

Mr. HOYLES.—We have been told by more than one gentleman that in their opinion it was desirable to provide facilities for teaching human anatomy in the department of biology. Do you agree with that?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I agree with that. Human anatomy is taught in connection with biology.

Mr. HOYLES.—Are such facilities considered suitable and appropriate in most modern universities in connection with biological science?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Yes; in good universities.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Do you think it should be done on so extensive a scale as it is done here? Was it necessary?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I think it might have been more so.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You think then that viewing human anatomy as a part of biological teaching it was quite reasonable to go to the expense we did?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I can hardly express an opinion on that.

Mr. HOUSTON.—For the arts teaching of biology do you think it necessary that we should go to such expense in providing such extensive arrangement for anatomy?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I have no experience in arts teaching.

PRESIDENT.—Do you know in what part of the arts course human anatomy is required?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—In the natural science course. I understand in the fourth year, but not exclusively in that year.

PRESIDENT.—Have you any information as to the number of students taking anatomy in the fourth year in the arts course?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—Last year there were only two or three. Prof. Wright says two.

PRESIDENT.—Do you think it advisable then to go to this expense for the education of these two?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I think there are indications of increasing numbers this year.

PRESIDENT.—But the dissecting room planned there was not mainly for the purpose of teaching these students, but for the purpose of teaching medical students. Was that the main object?

Dr. PRIMROSE.—I don't know that I can fairly answer that question. I was questioned in regard to it.

PRESIDENT.—Do you know how many purely medical students are now taking anatomy there?

DR. PRIMROSE.—This year I think there is an average of 65 in both years—130 in all.

PRESIDENT.—Have you any information as to how many there were last year?

DR. PRIMROSE.—More than 150.

MR. HOYLES.—You think that there are indications of an increased number of students now? We were told before that increased facilities often lead to increased numbers. Do you agree with that?

DR. PRIMROSE.—Yes; the prospects are that there will be an increased number.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I would like your opinion as an expert on this. I was told that it was desirable if possible to encourage biological students to take human anatomy in the earlier years as well as in the fourth year. Do you concur in that opinion?

DR. PRIMROSE.—Certainly; I quite concur in it.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Prof. Wright told me it would be better for students if possible to study anatomy with reference to the human system than to the lower orders.

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think I said that the study of physiology could be better carried out after a thorough study in human anatomy on account of the great advances which have been made in that as compared with the lower forms.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You have heard what Prof. Wright has said. Do you agree with him?

DR. PRIMROSE.—Yes; quite.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—So you think it desirable that human anatomy be afforded to students in biology.

DR. PRIMROSE.—Yes.

Prof. RAMSAY WRIGHT—recalled:

MR. HOUSTON.—Is any dissecting carried on in the eastern wing?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Certainly.

MR. HOUSTON.—Is there any special room?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No.

MR. HOUSTON.—In what room do you do it?

Prof. WRIGHT.—To-day we had it in the Botanical room.

MR. HOUSTON.—If you have any accommodation at all in the eastern room would it not be as well to dissect the human form there?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think not.

MR. HOUSTON.—Would it not have been possible to carry on such dissection for biological purposes, on the human body as would be necessary, without building this addition?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I think the Vice-Chancellor considered it desirable to make facilities for the medical students of the first two years as well as students in biology. And it is certainly the case that their numbers will be on the increase.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Might not the dissection of the human body for comparative anatomy be carried in the eastern wing?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I should not recommend to introduce human anatomy into the rooms intended for the kinds of dissection carried on there.

Dr. A. B. MACALLUM :

PRESIDENT.—During the erection and before the completion of the building, did the Minister of Education send for you?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I think the building was up; just about finished.

PRESIDENT.—What was his object in sending for you?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I can hardly know—(answer interrupted). Members objected to the question.

PRESIDENT.—What did the Minister say to you?

The chairman disallowed the question.

PRESIDENT.—Did you give the Minister any information?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes; not on the point he called for.

PRESIDENT.—Was this information in answer to questions by the Minister?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—What was the substance of the information?

Question disallowed by the chairman.

PRESIDENT.—Are you aware, Dr. Macallum, that Mr. Ross was not cognizant of the existence of a dissecting room about this time?

The chairman disallowed the question.

PRESIDENT.—Do you know that Mr. Ross had discovered that there was to be a dissecting room?

Disallowed by the chairman.

PRESIDENT.—Did you tell Dr. Adam Wright that the Minister had made the discovery that there was to be a dissecting room?

Question disallowed by the chairman.

PRESIDENT.—Have you had any conversation with the Vice-Chancellor with regard to the attitude of the Government on this question?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Will you tell the substance of the conversation?

Dr. MACALLUM.—It was to this effect—I can give only the substance: The Vice-Chancellor pressed me to tell him what I knew about the source of the Government's information. I told him I had none.

PRESIDENT.—Information with regard to what?

Dr. MACALLUM.—The dissecting room.

PRESIDENT.—You told him you had no information ?

MACALLUM.—No information except with regard to certain statements made to him, and the inferences drawn. Then I was pressed to give these statements.

PRESIDENT.—His object then was to find out from you how the Government had obtained their information about the dissecting room.

Dr. MACALLUM.—That is what I believe.

PRESIDENT.—Have you ever heard anything about any interview between the Minister and the Vice-Chancellor with regard to these plans? (referring to the evidence given the night before).

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

CHAIRMAN.—From whom ?

Dr. MACALLUM.—In conversation with Mr. Dick.

PRESIDENT.—What did Mr. Dick say to you ?

The chairman disallowed the question.

PRESIDENT.—(To Prof. Wright) When did you first hear that the Government had discovered the dissecting room feature in the buildings? Did you hear that the Government had objected to the dissecting room feature of the building?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—When did you first hear that?

Prof. WRIGHT.—In the early winter of 1891, whilst I was abroad.

PRESIDENT.—Could you tell us the source of your information?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes; the late President, Sir Daniel Wilson.

PRESIDENT.—Can you give us the substance of the communication? Can you produce the letter?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What stage would the building be in at the time of this communication?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot say; the architect can best tell.

PRESIDENT.—Was anything ever said about the School of Mines project after Sir Daniel's communication to you? Had you any conversation with Sir Daniel afterwards about this School of Mines?

Prof. WRIGHT.—He spoke comparatively recently about it.

PRESIDENT.—Was there, before the completion of the Biological building (No. 2), anything said about it by Sir Daniel Wilson?

Prof. WRIGHT.—He made no further statement about the School of Mines until in conversation with him comparatively recently he referred to the fact that the Minister had the project of a School of Mines at that particular time.

PRESIDENT.—What became of the scheme?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I did not mention it to anyone else as the communication was confidential. The President did not speak of the scheme to me until recently, until he recalled the circumstance that the Minister had had a project of such.

PRESIDENT.—Prof. Chapman's subsequent (his present) occupation of the building had nothing to do with that scheme. You told us that in the summer of 1889 the Minister told you he had the scheme for a School of Mines. Afterwards Prof. Chapman occupied a portion of the building as it is now. Had this occupation anything to do with the original scheme of the Minister?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot understand the question.

PRESIDENT.—Is the present occupation by Prof. Chapman of his present rooms anything to do with the former scheme? Have you, with the present arrangement in the building, a remnant, a part of the Minister's original scheme of a School of Mines?

Prof. WRIGHT.—The original scheme was to take over Mineralogy from the University and to make provision for Prof. Chapman in the building.

PRESIDENT.—Now we find Prof. Chapman using the lecture room and a room off it. Is his occupation a carrying out partially of the Minister's scheme, and has it been so proposed by the Minister?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Do you mean: Did the Minister understand that Prof. Chapman was to occupy his lecture room from the time these plans were drawn? Is that equivalent to the question you asked?

PRESIDENT.—Yes, that would be equivalent to it.

Prof. WRIGHT.—That is already contained in my evidence taken the other night.

PRESIDENT.—In your way of stating the question there is no reference to the fact that he had a scheme of doing something else.

Prof. WRIGHT.—My knowledge of that was from other sources, and I did not question the Minister as to the scheme.

Dr. AIKINS.—When this communication between you and the Government took place was it not about the time the Government had been belabored by Dr. Geikie?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I cannot say anything about that; he has belabored them pretty often. He "belabored" them, if that is the proper word, from July 1890, that is, rumours were going about that he was "on the war-path" then, and for about ten months or a year after that. I can give no evidence on that point.

Mr. HOYLES.—You are Lecturer in human physiology, are you not?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

Mr. HOYLES.—What is the relationship between anatomy and biology?

Dr. MACALLUM.—It is regarded as a part of biology.

Mr. HOYLES.—And it is considered desirable to have facilities for teaching human anatomy as far as regards biological science.

Dr. MACALLUM.—I have always contended for that.

Mr. HOYLES.—And that is the way it is regarded in all modern universities.

Dr. MACALLUM.—Well, in what I regard as modern.

Mr. HOYLES.—For instance, in the University of Cambridge?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

Mr. HOYLES.—Then you consider it a valuable part of biological science?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I think a modern university should teach the subject.

Mr. HOYLES.—Then you think it desirable in a modern university that facilities should be given for the study of human anatomy in connection with biological science?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

Mr. HOYLES.—Is there any reason why human physiology should be represented in arts and human anatomy not?

Dr. MACALLUM.—No reason except policy and want of funds. As far as propriety, one might as well be represented as the other.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Dr. Macallum, you are not professor of human physiology?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I am professor of physiology. I do not know that there is such a subject as human physiology.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You deal entirely with animal physiology—all kinds of animals including human physiology?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON.—You would consider biology to include human anatomy?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON.—A good laboratory for dissecting bodies other than human might possibly be made suitable for the dissection of human bodies on a limited scale?

Dr. MACALLUM.—That touches on a difficulty in the law. I am not fully conversant with all the requirements of an anatomical laboratory, but the legal side of the question is the strongest objection.

Mr. HOUSTON.—Are there any mechanical difficulties in the way?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I am not sure that there are, and would not say anything on that point.

Mr. HOYLES.—You heard Prof. Wright say that there were many objections to combining the dissecting of human anatomy with other anatomy?

Dr. MACALLUM.—My reasons are different from his, though I take the same position. We would have to have another member of the staff. There are many other reasons.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—Will you fix the date when you said I had an interview with you?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I have no recollection as to the exact date. It was in 1891, during Prof. Wright's absence in Germany.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I shall give my version of that interview:

At the time that Dr. Macallum refers to, the dissecting had been in use for that session. During Professor Wright's absence, trouble had been made I think with the Government (I have reason to believe so) about the work we were engaged in doing. Some person, or persons, had been stirring up mischief and, to use a vulgar expression, loading the Government up against this arrangement, and I desired to obtain statistics from Dr. Macallum as to the connection between source of the leading universities of the old world—their connection with medical science. Professor Wright was away and therefore I called upon Dr. Macallum, and Dr. Macallum informed me who it was that had gone to the Government to poison their minds against the University being connected with medicine. He gave me the name of the person who told him that he had been to the Government, and Dr. Macallum is quite in error when he said I inquired of him the source of the Government's knowledge as to the dissecting room. What I did ask him was who was instigating the Government against us. It was not to seek information as to who told the Government about it, but who was inciting both the Government, and I think Dr. Geikie, at all events, was inciting the Government.

PRESIDENT.—Did this interview that you refer to between you and the Vice-Chancellor take place when he went to consult you about statistics?

Dr. MACALLUM.—No; there is a mistake there.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—You brought them to me you remember.

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes; but the interview in question took place in the Biological Department. There were two interviews on the subject altogether.

PRESIDENT.—Did you state to the Vice-Chancellor that any one had been poisoning the mind of the Government?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I did not use the word "poison" I repeat, I was asked as to how the Government knew and I said I had certain ideas about it. I was pressed to give them.

PRESIDENT.—Did you inform the Vice-Chancellor that any one had poisoned the mind of the Government?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I did not use the word "poisoned" at all. I told him I knew the Government knew about the dissecting room.

PRESIDENT.—Did you tell him that some one had gone to them to inform them?

Dr. MACALLUM.—I did not say that any one had gone, but that some one had an interview on that question.

PRESIDENT.—Who was the individual?

Dr. MACALLUM.—It was yourself, Professor Loudon.

PRESIDENT.—Did you not know that the Government had come to me as I publicly stated before the Vice-Chancellor and 45 members of the Senate on June 3rd last.

The chairman disallowed the question.

PRESIDENT.—Did Mr. Mulock tell you that somebody had incited the Government against the dissecting room feature?

Dr. MACALLUM.—No; he simply wanted to know how the Government got their information.

PRESIDENT.—Did he say to you that some person had been loading up the Government against the movement?

Dr. MACALLUM.—No; he did not say that.

PRESIDENT.—Did he indicate to you that that I had been making trouble with the Government?

Dr. MACALLUM.—He did not say that; he simply wanted to find out.

PRESIDENT.—In the subsequent interview did he say I had been going to the Government?

Dr. MACALLUM.—In the subsequent interview he made some such remark.

PRESIDENT.—Do you remember the remark I made to you?

Dr. MACALLUM.—Yes.

PRESIDENT.—Did I tell you that the Government had come to me in regard to the matter?

Question disallowed.

PRESIDENT.—Did I not tell you that I was astounded to learn that the Government did not know that there was a dissecting room there.

Question disallowed by the chairman.

PRESIDENT.—(To the Vice-Chancellor) did you ever mention my name in this connection to any one else but Dr. Macallum.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I may have mentioned that you had gone to the Government. I had other sources besides Dr. Macallum.

Moved by Mr. Houston, that the inquiry into the circumstances connected with the erection of the addition to the Biological building be adjourned until an opportunity is afforded of getting a statement from the Minister of Education as to his relation to the scheme in its various stages, and more especially as to the time when he became aware that provision was to be made in the building for the dissection of human bodies and the teaching of primary anatomy for medical purposes. Lost on the following division :

YEAS—The President, Mr. Houston.

NAYS—Chancellor Burwash, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. W. T. Aikins, Dr. Willmott, Rev. Father Teefy, Dr. Maclaren.

Moved by Mr. Houston, that the next meeting be in the Bursar's office on Friday at 4 p.m. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hoyles, that Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Maclaren and the Chairman be a Committee to draft a report and submit at next meeting. Carried, the President dissenting on the ground that the evidence was not complete.

Dr. Maclaren moved adjournment. Carried.

Oct. 14th, 1892.

The members of the Committee all present. The Vice-Chancellor, Prof. Ramsay Wright and Prof. Pike, in attendance.

A copy of the Order in Council re the constitution and jurisdiction of the Board of Trustees was read.

The Chairman stated that a report had been drafted by the sub-committee.

The President objected to the report being read until all the evidence was in. Mr. Houston desired the presence of Prof. Chapman before the report was made.

The President moved, That before reporting on the question of the erection of the Biological Building No. 2, the Minister of Education, Hon. G. W. Ross, be invited to give evidence on the subject of the information furnished and the knowledge he had in the matter and also upon the following statements made by him in a letter dated March 11th, 1890, to Dr. Geikie and printed in a Return to an Order of the Legislative Assembly of April 29, 1891 :

(1) "No part of the income of the University is used for the maintenance of the Medical Faculty or the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the medical students."

(2) "As the Government does not now given any aid to the Medical Faculty or the University of Toronto, either by the payment of the salaries of the professors or in providing for its buildings or their equipment independent medical colleges can have

no claims for public aid. Happily for Ontario the various learned professions provide for their own education, and the disposal of public moneys for such a purpose as you suggest is, therefore, unnecessary."

Lost on following division :

YEAS.—The President. Mr. Houston, 2.

NAYS.—Principal Caven, Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Aikins, Dr. Willmott, Father Teefy, Mr. Hoyles and Dr. MacLaren, 7.

The President moved, That the Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of the University, be invited to attend before the Committee for the purpose of being examined on his knowledge of matters pertaining to the Biological Building and on the following statements, one publicly made by him in his commencement address of June 10th, 1892, and the other read by him before the Senate in June, 1891, the V. C. being in the chair.

(1) As to the teaching faculty in medicine, the University possessed, even some years ago, obvious and great advantages in connection with its general departments, for example, biology, chemistry and physics, for giving instruction of the most valuable kind at the cheapest rate to those intending to enter that noble profession. The great development during the last generation of these sciences, their increasing importance and the improved methods of practical instruction demanded, for the purposes of general education, a large increase in these facilities. To the advantages so existing and created, it was obvious that students in medicine should have free access on at least as favourable terms as those offered to any other students. And this impregnable position gave the University a commanding place, enabling her to offer, in connection with the medical faculty, substantial and indeed unrivalled inducements to intending students. The medical faculty was organized, the arrangements as to fees were made, and the addition to the Biological Building was put under contract, at a time when circumstances did not yet allow me to participate actively in the details of University management ; and, though informed and interested as to the general principles of action, I had no cognizance of these details. But, not very long after I last addressed you, some of the University authorities were informed by members of the government that they had not, till a short time before, been made aware of the object of part of the addition to the Biological Building, or understood the working of the arrangements as to fees. In the course of the discussions which ensued members of the Government stated that their understanding and intention, policy and pledges, as signified in their minutes and resolutions, and declared in the Assembly, were that the medical faculty should involve no substantial charge on the resources of the University of Toronto ; that the addition to the Biological Building was proposed and sanctioned for the science departments of the University exclusively and not for the medical teaching of anatomy ; and that no part of the endowment funds or fees of the University, except such as arose out of the medical teaching, were to be applied towards the expenses of the establishment of the medical faculty. They pointed, as supporting their view as to the building, to the minutes and to the resolution of the Assembly authorizing a building expenditure of \$60,000 out of the endowment for the purposes of the science departments of the University, and to the absence of any indication on the plans of an intention to provide for the medical teaching of anatomy. They pointed, as supporting their views as to the fees, to the minute of 22nd August, 1887, providing for the appointment of the medical faculty, which directs :

That the bursar of the University of Toronto shall keep, in a separate book provided for the purpose, an account of all receipts and expenditures whatsoever, having reference to the said medical faculty, and that in no case shall he certify to the payment of any expense whatever incurred on account of the said medical faculty from any of the trust funds, endowment or other fees received by the University of Toronto, except such as arise from the establishment of the medical faculty.

They declined the view that the inclusion of certain arts professors in the list of the members of the medical faculty justified the appropriation of fees for tuition in those arts subjects to medical faculty purposes. And they referred on both questions to their public

pledges and declarations in the Assembly. They stated that they had lately ascertained that the addition to the Biological Building was designed, not wholly for the science purposes of the University, but partly for the medical teaching of anatomy; and that they had lately understood that examination and degree fees and tuition fees, for services rendered at the expense of arts or general funds, were being put to the credit of the medical faculty funds. They added that the action taken in these matters, being in contravention of their understanding and intention, policy and pledges, could not be maintained and that the existing arrangements must be modified; and they requested us to devise some plan under which the addition to the biological building should, according to the authority for its construction, be devoted exclusively to the science purposes of the University, and some arrangement under which the general or arts funds should receive the fees referred to. These positions of the Government appeared unassailable. It seemed clearly our duty to endeavor to meet their views. And, indeed, a large part of the time of some of us has been ever since devoted to efforts to disentangle, with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements, and the least damage to the important interests concerned, the complications in which these questions had become involved. My own sympathies have always been strongly in favor of the establishment of a medical faculty on a firm and efficient footing with the immediate full use of all facilities possessed, or which could, without great added cost, be provided by the University in connection with its general departments.

My individual view has also been in favour of an effort to obtain public sanction to the application, as soon as public opinion on the one hand and our prior obligations on the other hand, would allow, of University funds, particularly towards the development of the preventive and hygienic departments of medicine, and of other scientific branches, such as anatomy and pathology, which, requiring the whole time and energy of the instructors, cannot be efficiently taught on the modest scale of payment possible in the case of men whose professorial work is compatible with or helpful to their professional advancement. But I have always recognized these two positions: first, that our primary duty and our solemn obligation was to place on a fair footing of efficiency the general departments, and this all the more urgently of late in view of the precise obligations of the Confederation Act, of its effect on the University and on University College, and of the increased inadequacy of our tutorial strength to deal with our enlarged classes; and secondly, that in this, as in all other respects, we must deal frankly and loyally with the public authorities whom we serve; and must endeavor to execute the declared public will. As I said in Convocation this day eight years ago:

The graduates elect a part of the Senate; Convocation has been established with advisory powers: but the decision in all matters rests, as it rested formerly, with the responsible representatives of the Province. The Government appoints a large part of the Senate; the Government exercises its judgment as to whether the statutes of the Senate are good or not, and without the assent of the Executive Council they are inoperative. The Government appoints the professors, and controls and decides on the wisdom of the financial schemes with reference to the endowment which may be proposed from time to time. This is a public institution, maintained out of public funds for public purposes, and the essential condition upon which it can continue is that it be under the control of the responsible Government of the day through the media to which I have referred. It was the duty of those entrusted with the management of the institution loyally to carry out the public policy, loyally to endeavor to give effect to the public will, and that has been their effort.

Therefore I thought and think that, in respect to the application of University funds especially to medical education, our duty is to endeavor to mould public opinion, to press our views on the Executive, the Legislature, and the intelligent masses of the community: to urge on them the position, which I have so often reiterated, that the professions exist for the public, not the public for the professions; and to instil into their minds the idea that it is of the greatest and most direct public importance that medical education in Ontario should be improved, and that its improvement is a fitting function of this University. Thus may we expect that by the time, I hope not very remote, at which the revival of prosperity in Toronto shall so increase our income as to enable us to act, public opinion may be ripe for the allowance of our action. Meantime I felt that it was our plain duty to endeavor

so to change the arrangements as to meet the views on which the Executive and Legislature had given the University power to act, and in pursuance of which they understood it had been acting. This was a work of much difficulty and complication; but I rejoice to say that it has been accomplished. The examination and degree fees have been restored to the general funds, the medical faculty, as was right, receiving the established payments for such examinations as are conducted by members of the staff. Long continued attempts at other and less satisfactory solutions having failed, a comprehensive scheme of tuition fees has been adopted for all occasional students, based on the numbers of lectures taken, and having just relation to the very moderate fees charged for general or matriculated students. This scheme applies to all medical students, from whatever quarter, taking arts subjects; and under it the general funds, which are to provide the accommodation and the instruction, will be credited with the receipts. As to the Biological Building addition, it was found impossible to adapt it satisfactorily to the permanent purposes of either the chemical or the geological departments; and, indeed, I was very anxious to reach some solution less disturbing than such a change. We eventually succeeded in arranging that a substantial rental and the expenses of maintenance and repairs should be paid out of the medical faculty funds for the accommodation they are receiving in this building, for exclusively medical teaching purposes; thus, as nearly as possible under the circumstances, conforming to the policy and understanding of the public authorities. I need not say that these changes involved a considerable draft on the resources of the medical faculty, and intensified the difficulties of that through reorganization of the faculty which we have within a few weeks been called upon to effect. But, after careful and prolonged consideration, we have been able to devise a plan which has received the all but unanimous approval of the Senate, which has been cordially accepted by the great bulk of the faculty, and which I am confident has given enormous additional strength and efficiency to the department. Our best thanks are due to the many eminent practitioners, who have agreed, in order to secure this result, to accept scanty and inadequate compensations; and who, animated by a spirit and devotion deserving of the highest praise, have determined to make the medical faculty of the University of Toronto a great and triumphant success. The future is theirs! With the unrivalled advantages in the scientific departments which we have in possession and prospect; with the admirable system we have just inaugurated; with our excellent accommodation for anatomical and pathological teaching; with the strong staff now in charge; with those improved arrangements for clinical facilities at the hospital which we have been laboring, I hope successfully, to effect, I am confident that we shall still further swell our already increasing numbers, still further demonstrate our absolute and relative efficiency, and make the medical faculty of the University one of the greatest blessings to the Province and one of the strongest props to the institution. Its success will measurably improve the emoluments of those of its teachers who are practitioners; and its proved advantages will give in the future another title to call for fair recognition of any claim for such assistance as I have indicated, to whatever extent the replenished condition of our treasury may at the time allow.

(2) "The President, the Vice Chancellor and I were asked to meet the Executive Government. Amongst other things we were told that the Government had just heard of the fact that a large part of addition to the Biological Building was designed mainly for the study of Human Anatomy by the Medical students; and of the fact that it contained dissecting rooms for the use of Medical students; that the Government had not understood this previously; that the Government had acted throughout in relation to University affairs in the view that the creation of the Medical faculty should not impose any appreciable extra burden on the resources of the University for the training special to that branch; that this was their avowed policy; that in their opinion a change ought to be made in the existing plans."

Lost on the following division:

YEAS.—The President, Principal Oaven, Mr. Houston, Mr. Hoyles.—4.

NAYS.—Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Willmott, Father Teefy, Dr. Aikins, Dr. MacLaren.—5.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY WRIGHT.—Recalled.

PRESIDENT.—When I say human anatomy, I mean practical human anatomy. How many universities do you think in France, Germany, England and America are there where biology is studied? Is there a large number?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I cannot say how many.

PRESIDENT.—Is practical human anatomy in French, German, English and American Universities considered to be a part of an ordinary biological course of study in arts?

Prof. WRIGHT.—In the most advanced of Universities.

PRESIDENT.—Name some Universities which make it a part of the biological work

Prof. WRIGHT.—Cambridge, and I think the University of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT.—How long is it since that has been the case in Pennsylvania?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Some years.

PRESIDENT.—Was practical human anatomy exacted last year, or in the fourth year, of any student in the biological arts course?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Two students took advantage.

PRESIDENT.—Was it exacted?

Prof. WRIGHT.—It was not specifically exacted by the University curriculum?

PRESIDENT.—It was not exacted of them?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Not specifically exacted.

PRESIDENT.—Is it (practical human anatomy) or has it been required by the curriculum of any of the biological students in arts?

Prof. WRIGHT.—It has not been specifically required.

PRESIDENT.—Is it required at all by the curriculum?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Anatomy is required.

PRESIDENT.—Is practical human anatomy required?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Practical human anatomy is not specified as the kind of anatomy required.

PRESIDENT.—Has a practical examination on the subject been necessary for biological students in arts?

Prof. WRIGHT.—No practical examination has been held in the fourth year. The laboratory work does.

PRESIDENT.—So far as the arts students then are concerned the dissecting room has not been required for the work laid down in the curriculum.

Prof. WRIGHT.—It has been an advantage to the students to avail themselves of the facilities offered by it.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I think Prof. Ramsay Wright that you told me that you would be glad to have your students do human anatomy in the dissecting room.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Oh certainly. I would regard it as important that there should be facilities for it.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—I think you told me that you had sent students to the medical dissecting rooms to do it.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—And I think you told me at the same time we were contemplating plans for this building.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.—And you impressed it upon me that it would be of advantage that facilities should be given to students who wish to do their anatomy.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Yes, it is very advantageous to have such facilities.

PRESIDENT.—If it is advantageous why have you not taken steps to make it compulsory?

Prof. WRIGHT.—I have had it in my mind.

PRESIDENT.—But nothing has been done.

Prof. WRIGHT.—Anatomy is included in the work of the fourth year, but it is not specified what particular animal should be dissected. We have been constantly improving our work in the department, and we have privileges of improving it farther.

Mr. HOUSTON.—What number of students did you say took it last year?

Prof. WRIGHT.—Two.

PRESIDENT.—What proportion of honor students in the fourth year would this be—of those taking biology?

Prof. WRIGHT.—The whole of them.

Professor Wright wished to correct his evidence as given at page 46, foot.

In making that answer to Father Teefy's question I did not understand the full bearing of the question. My intention was to repeat the statement which I had made previously that during the preparation of the plans it was my impression that Mr. Ross understood that facilities were being provided for the completion of the first and second year teaching in the University group of buildings.

PROF. W. H. PIKE.

PRESIDENT.—You remember that in the spring of 1889 (March 20) an Order in Council for \$60,000 was passed for the purpose of erecting buildings for the scientific departments of the University. Shortly after that you had an interview with the Vice-Chancellor with regard to the purpose for which that money was to be spent. Will you state the substance of that interview in question?

Prof. PYKE.—I had an interview with the Vice Chancellor at a meeting of the Senate, of which I was then a member. As far as I remember the interview, it consisted in my communicating to Mr. Mulock that I had received information from the Minister of Education that \$60,000 had been set aside for the special purpose of building a chemical laboratory. I stated that I was greatly surprised that I had not been informed of this, and I asked Mr. Mulock if he understood that to be the case. All of that was written on a piece of paper at a meeting of the Senate and handed by me to him. No reply was given during the meeting of the Senate, and after the meeting I again verbally pressed this inquiry. The exact nature of the reply I got I do not remember, but I considered it very offensive, and after some hot words I remember the Vice Chancellor informed me, first, that the Minister knew nothing of what he was talking about, and second, he suggested that I should supply the funds. There the interview terminated.

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Mr. Houston moved, That this Committee has been appointed "To inquire and report upon any or all matters connected with the erection of the Biological Building"; that one of such matters is the question whether it was a proper and justifiable expenditure of University funds to provide therewith accommodation for the dissection of human bodies for medical teaching purposes, and also for the teaching of anatomy and other subjects of the first two years of a medical school course; that the order passed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 20th of March, 1889, appropriating \$60,000 out of the "permanent funds" belonging to the University endowment, for the erection of the addition to the Biological Building, recites that the money is to be spent in providing "better facilities for the science department of the said University"; that attempts have been made to justify the devotion of a large portion of the said building to medical teaching purposes by so defining the term "scientific department" in the above order as to make it include the medical teaching of anatomy and the subject of primary medicine; that in view of these attempts it is necessary, to the proper carrying out of this inquiry, to obtain from members of the Executive Council who were present at the meeting which passed the order of the 20th March, 1889, appropriating \$60,000 for the erection of the said Biological Building, and those present at the meeting which passed the order of the 8th November, 1889, approving of the plans for the same building, an authoritative statement of the intention of the Council as to the kind of science to be taught in the proposed building; and that the Executive Council be invited to furnish such a statement for the information of the Committee. Lost on the following division:

YEAS.—The President, Mr. Houston.

NAYS.—Principal Caven, Chancellor Burwash, Father Teefy, Dr. Willmott, Dr. W. T. Aikins, Mr. Hoyles, Dr. Maclaren.

Mr. Houston moved, That Prof. Chapman and Dr. Ferguson be asked to attend this Committee. Lost.

The President moved, That before reporting on the erection of the Biological Building, the members of the Executive Council who passed the Order in Council for the expenditure for the said building for science purposes, and who approved of the plans and secured the sanction of the Legislative Assembly, be invited to attend to state what information was furnished them and what knowledge they possessed as to the designs of the plans submitted to them.

Dr. Willmott moved in amendment, That in the opinion of this Committee it is not expedient for them to inquire in any way into the discharge of their duties by the members of the Executive Government of this Province. Carried unanimously.

On the ground that this motion was not an amendment to his, the President again moved his motion. The Chairman ruled it out.

The Chairman presented the draft report.

Mr. Hoyles moved, That this Committee adjourn in order to give members an opportunity to peruse the evidence and consider the report. Lost on division:

YEAS.—The President, Mr. Houston, Mr. Hoyles.—3.

NAYS.—Dr. Willmott, Principal Caven, Father Teefy, Dr. Aikins, Dr. Maclaren.—5.

The report was then considered paragraph by paragraph.

Principal Caven moved that the following be substituted on page 16:

"The Committee is not to be held as expressing approval of any secrecy practiced in regard to any of the purposes of the building." Carried on the following division:

YEAS.—President, Dr. Caven, Dr. Willmott, Dr. Aikins, Mr. Hoyles, Mr. Houston.—6.

NAYS.—Chancellor Burwash, Dr. Maclaren.—2.

Dr. Aikins moved that the drafted report be adopted as the report of the Committee. Carried.

In pursuance of his promise to supply information asked for by the President on October 11th, the architect gave the following careful measurements :

The figures represent square feet of floor area.

SKETCH B, MARCH 15, 1889.

Space devoted to Museum	9,360
" Geology and Mineralogy	4,109
" Medical Department	8,444
Mezzanine, unappropriated	612
Caretaker's house, boiler room, etc., common to all departments ...	3,575
	<hr/>
	26,100
Space included in Medical department as above, but intended also to be used for Geology and Mineralogy	2,393

WORKING DRAWINGS OF BUILDINGS AS CARRIED OUT.

Space devoted to Museum	8,612
" Medical Department	14,042
Space common to both departments	2,395
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	25,049

I have kept my notes and shall be glad to give fuller details if it is necessary.

President on

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sary.

RETURN

To an Order passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 24th day of April, 1893, for a Return giving the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto appointed to enquire into the erection of the Biological Buildings, with the evidence upon which the said report is based; also, copies of all correspondence with the Government regarding the proposed Park Hospital, and all papers relating to the said Park Hospital, and all reports of any action which may have been or may be in contemplation by the Senate of the University of Toronto, the University Trustees or the Park Hospital Trustees, in connection with the lots leased to the Park Hospital Trustees; also, copies of any correspondence with the Government having reference to matters bearing upon Medical Education in Ontario and the relation of the University of Toronto thereto.

TORONTO:

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Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

